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THE WEEKLY ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME VII. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1870. NUMBER 6.

THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

—AT—

PRESCOTT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, One Year,	$7 00
" " Six Months	4 00
" " Three Months,	2 50
Single Copies,	25

Papers will not be sent unless paid for in advance, and will *invariably* be discontinued at the end of the time paid for.

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A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months

Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.

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THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietor is determined to execute all work with which he may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk

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J H MARION,
Editor and Proprietor.

Business & Professional Cards.

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Tucson, Arizona,

Will practice his profession in all the Courts of the Territory

HARLEY H. CARTTER,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

La Paz, Yuma County, Arizona,

Will attend to business in all the courts of the Territory sept 69tf

JOHN M. ROUNTREE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.

Prescott, Arizona

J. P. HARGRAVE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona

JOHN HOWARD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.

Prescott, Arizona

A. E. DAVIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Mohave City, Arizona Territory

Dr. J. N. McCANDLESS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(Late of the U S Army,)

Offers his services to the people of Prescott and vicinity Can be found at all hours except when professionally engaged at his office, in Allen & White's store, Montezuma street Prescott

Prescott November 7, 1868

G. W. BARNARD,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

OFFICE—In the Postoffice, north side of the Plaza, Prescott jan15'70

R. B. YUILL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Wickenburg, Arizona.

La Paz and San Bernardino.

The Stages of the undersigned, carrying the U. S Overland Mail, leave San Bernardino, California every Wednesday Morning, on the arrival of the Los Angeles stages, for La Paz, Arizona, arriving at La Paz every Saturday morning and departing every Saturday evening.

☞ Passengers, packages, etc, transported at low rates

Agents—JOSEPH MARKS San Bernardino; GRAY &.CO, La Pa WATERS & NOBLE, Proprietors.

San Bernardino, March 20, 1869. apr20tf

ARIZONA STAGE LINE.

La Paz to Prescott.

Regular Weekly Trips, by Stage, with the Mail, will be made between La Paz and Prescott A four-horse passenger stage will leave La Paz every Saturday, connecting with the the stages on the California end of the line, from San Bernardino; arriving at Wickenburg on Mondays, and at Prescott on Tuesdays. Passengers returning will arrive at La Paz on Fridays, connecting with the stage for California that departs Saturday morning.

☞ Packages, &c., forwarded on reasonable terms.

JAMES GRANT, Contractor.

Prescott, October 2, 1869

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Fire Wood, delivered in town, at $6 00 per cord. Shingles at $11.00 per M. Those prices are in currency, and are lower than the lowest. A. B SMITH

Prescott, October 23, 1869

The Mormon Question.

Just now there seems to be a disposition on the part of those who manufacture public opinion, to raise a breeze about Utah that may eventually light the torch of war in that land of many feminines. The "Saints," themselves are at loggerheads, and therein lies the danger to themselves and their rare old institution. So long as they held to the same opinions, there was little danger of gaps being opened in their ranks to the ingress of the hated gentiles. Now, while firmly believing in the sinfulness of polygamy, we do not care to see it and those who practice it blotted out by war, and we hope the necessity for sending a large army to Utah will never arise. Outside public opinion and the schism that is now spreading in the Church of the Later Day Saints will soon put an end to the abominable practices indulged in by the lecherous Saints.

There is nothing more certain than that Mormons will resist the Government, if war be made upon them, and even admitting that they could be driven from their cities, towns and settlements, with ease and facility, the war would not then be at an end, nor the last "twin relic" abolished. They would flee to the mountains, and with their allies—the Indians—make it decidedly hot for all Christians living in the Great Basin, and on the Pacific Slope The best, surest, and easiest method to put down polygamy is to arm the women of Utah with the ballot, and protect them while using it for the overthrow of the vile system that debases them

A Reminiscence of the Late War---The Woman with Her Ears Cut Off.

To the editor of the *Republican:* In the Fall of 186—, I was ordered to pay off a regiment of Eastern troops, stationed at a small town in Kentucky The regiment had been two years in the service, and was greatly reduced in numbers The commander had established his headquarters in the former residence of a wealthy planter, who, at the approach of the Northern army, escaped with his negroes to Texas. Welcome, as Paymasters always were in the army, I was at once invited to take up my quarters in one of the parlors on the lower floor of the Colonel's headquarters, and to my great satisfaction I found a tolerably well-tuned piano in the room adjoining I sent a message to the Colonel's wife—her husband being absent on inspection—and asked her permission to use the instrument during my sojourn at the place. It was granted with great pleasure, and in less than fifteen minutes my room was filled with shoulder-straps of every grade, from Lieutenant-Colonel to the Sergeants and Orderlies Even some ladies came in, and among them a lady of really surpassing beauty. She was, as I was soon informed, the Colonel's wife. She had joined her husband about five or six weeks before, and told me she never felt so happy as in the field, and she would willingly engage to follow the regiment through the whole campaign, if camp and garrison life were always so agreeable as she had found it here She addressed me a few flattering words about the manner in which I performed, and exacted a promise that after supper I would make the company dance. I had to consent, for though dancing was not precisely the *genre* in which I could show my little ability to advantage, the whole crowd seemed so hungry for what they called a military hop, that a refusal would have been more than cruel. Supper was barely ended when the younger officers entreated me to redeem my promise, and the ball at once commenced The piano was moved into a corner, so that I was seated with my back toward the wall, whereby I was enabled to look over the whole room. And also through an open door which led to the hall. The Colonel's wife being the prettiest of all the women, and in fact the only interesting one among them, I kept my eyes constantly on her, moved, beside, by a certain presentiment that her great passion for this kind of life might, perhaps, originate one of those dangerous *liasons* to which a young and beautiful woman is exposed among a host of unsurupulous and unmarried army officers. But to my astonishment I could not discover the least movement in the countenance of my fair hostess which could have betrayed such guilt. She danced with all who engaged her, and no one could pride himself on the least mark of preferment. And yet I could not get rid of the thought that something was wrong with this woman.

Was it a certain melancholy cast of countenance, or only one of those sudden revelations which sometimes permit a degree of insight into the character of one fellow-being? I could not tell; suffice it that I distrusted her. All at once I was struck, as by lightning. Outside the hall I saw a pair of glittering eyes, which seemed to follow Mrs. X through all her movements and to drink her beauty by their penetrating looks. The man whose eyes I now began to observe with undivided attention, was neither an officer, nor a soldier, nor a white man. He was a mulatto, but uncommonly fine-looking. The transmitting qualities of his white father, according to the Darwin theory, must have been of such a *predominant* character, that the traits of his dark mother were nearly obliterated in him. He only presented the yellow skin, the curled hair, and some of the less offensive traits of the African type. At first, my hostess had probably not observed the man in the hall. But I could clearly see that when her eyes met his flaming looks, it seemed as if her whole frame trembled under his influence. When the waltz was at an end, she would dance no more, and soon retired.

It was midnight when the dancers permitted me to quit playing, and soon all was silent in the house. The Colonel had not yet returned when I had prepared my night toilet. I walked up and down in my room for about twenty minutes, and was just lying down, when I heard a knock at the entrance door of the hall. Instinctively I opened my door, and saw the mulatto gliding down stairs with a candle in his hand like a ghost; but when he had reached the last step, he commenced to tramp on the floor with a certain vehemence, as if he intended to deceive any listener as to whence he came, before he reached the front part of the hall.

The Colonel had arrived. The mulatto showed him to his room, and I, after having formed a great many romantic combinations about what I had observed that evening, slept the sleep of a thoroughly tired man.

I pass over some days of my sojourn in that place. After having performed my official work, I took leave of the Colonel, who had treated me with the utmost courtesy during my stay at his headquarters. The night before leaving, I took supper with him. He was very affable and courteous towards myself and his wife, and yet it seemed as if a heavy cloud rested on his brow. He forced himself, so at least it seemed to me, to talk of literature, and quite abruptly he expressed his doubts whether there was anything like historical reality at the bottom of Shakspeare's Moor of Venice. His wife kept good countenance during this discussion, but her husband impressed me with the idea that he had some hidden intention in dwelling with so much emphasis on this topic. "Had I been the father of Desdemona," he said, "I had killed the Moor and cut the ears off my degenerate daughter." After this a certain chill prevaded the entertainment and I retired The next morning I started on board the steamer, and soon forgot the whole affair

Years passed on. Yesterday I found the following story in a letter written by a German correspondent of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt.* The correspondent says that he extracted it from the *Gaulois*—one of the great newspapers of Paris: "A few days ago, an American lady left the Grand Hotel, in which she has boarded for more than three weeks. She was spoken of in the fashionable world as the woman with her ears cut off Only the ears were wanting to complete her most extraordinary beauty. She hid the deformity by heavy ribbons tied around her cheeks. She lost them during the last war, not as an Amazon, but because, during the absence of her husband, a Colonel in the army of the North, she entertained an illicit intercourse with one of her servants Found in *flagrante,* she was at the mercy of her husband. He dismissed the servant, cut off her ears, and banished her from his home. Being wealthy herself, she could endure her ill-fate, especially as her accomplice kept faithful to her He is a mulatto. She has traveled with him over Europe, and now intends to settle at Stuttgart.'

Were these the persons of the family drama in that little village of Kentucky in 186—? I am not certain of it, but it impresses me as if it could not be otherwise.

PREVENTION OF SMUT IN WHEAT.—The Santa Cruz Farmers' Club discussed the use of blue-stone at their last meeting. Mr. Humphrey, as reported in the *Sentinel,* said by experience he had found that wheat sown from the sack without blue-stone process, not one grain in five germinated and produced true wheat free from smut; that by blue-stoning and not sacking one-half grew, and the wheat which he soaked in a solution of blue-stone and immediately sowed almost every grain germinated, and the crop was entirely free from smut. He firmly believed that in the last twelve years he had lost $1,000 in wheat alone, by not following the latter process His plan was to blue-stone early in the morning and sow immediately. He used one pound of blue-stone, dissolved in four gallons of water, to five hundred pounds of wheat. Mr Monteith said he had blue-stoned on the Merced River a crop of twenty acres, used one pound of blue-stone to three hundred pounds of wheat, and a good crop was the result. He had used salt (from pork barrels and the brine) in the place of blue-stone, and found it answered better than blue-stone. Was satisfied that the salt process was better and cheaper than the blue-stone. Lime had been tried but failed.

CONSTANTINOPLE AND ATHENS.—Constantinople, in the hands of a civilized people, might become a whole empire in itself. In its present condition it is but a collection of Asiatic villages, interspersed with mosques, palaces and barracks. Athens is not a rich city, and never will be, but with its slender means, in the course of forty years, it has become a pleasant residence, has organized a university, having 1,000 students, a library of 100,000 volumes, well supplied with all the important periodicals of Europe. Athens makes the visitor regard it as a city of civilized people. Of Constantinople the contrary may be confidently asserted.

NOTWITHSTANDING the wonderful growth of Odd Fellowship, and the great army of new members constantly being enrolled, yet few of the outside public have any adequate idea of the institution. From its weak and insignificant beginning in the association of five plain, unpretending men, it has grown into a membership in the United States of over a quarter of a million. It is a vast brotherhood instituted for purposes of true benevolence and charity, and enforcing the strictest observance of the moral virtues.

AN Indiana maiden has been arrested for "heavin' rocks" at the schoolmaster in response to the sheep's eyes he cast at her.

Complete List of the Theatres Destroyed by Fire in the United States.

The recent destruction of theatres at Milwaukee, at Helena, Montana, at Galveston, Texas, and in this city, induces us to republish what is believed to be an acurate list of the public places of amusement burned in the United States since 1798, with the exception of the ones above mentioned:

Federal Street Theatre, Boston, February 2, 1798.

Daniel Bowen's Museum, Boston, January 15, 1803.

Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, April 29, 1820.

Park Theatre, New York, July 4, 1821.

Richmond Theatre, Richmond, December 16, 1821.

Theatre, Natchez, Miss., September 5, 1822.

Bowery Theatre, New York, May 28, 1828.

Lafayette Theatre, New York, 1829.

Caldwell's Theatre, Cincinnati, October 22, 1832.

Richmond Hill Theatre, New York, July 1, 1831.

Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, January 3, 1838.

Cook's Theatre, Baltimore, February 2, 1838.

Mobile Theatre, Mobile, February 6, 1838.

Bowery Theatre, New York, February 13, 1838.

New Theatre, Charleston, S. C., April 27, 1838.

National Theatre, New York, September 23, 1839.

New National Theatre, New York, May 23, 1841.

St Charles Theatre, New Orleans, March 13, 1842.

American Theatre, New Orleans, July 29, 1842.

Old American Theatre, Cincinnati, November 22, 1842.

State Street Theatre, Mobile, November 13, 1842.

Providence Theatre, Providence, October 24, 1844.

National Theatre, Washington, March, 1845.

Bowery Theatre, New York, April 25, 1845.

Niblo's Theatre, New York, September 18, 1846.

Park Theatre, New York, December 16, 1848.

Avon Theatre, Norfolk, Va., February, 14, 1850

Theatre, Lafayette, La., March 18, 1850.

Wood's Museum, Cincinnati, July 15, 1851.

American Theatre, Placerville, Cal., January 30, 1854.

Chinese Museum, Philadelplia, July 15, 1854.

National Theatre, Philadelphia, July 15, 1854.

Placide's Varieties, New Orleans, November 21, 1854.

Vannucchi's Museum, New Orleans, May 6, 1855.

Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco, Cal., 1857.

Lyceum, San Francisco, Cal., 1859.

Forrest Theatre, Sacramento, Cal., 1861.

Marysville Theatre, Marysville, Cal., November 17, 1864.

Barnum's Museum, New York, July 13, 1865.

Bowery Theatre, St. Louis, October 6, 1865.

Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, March 22, 1866.

Academy of Music, Cincinnati, July 12, 1863.

Metropolitan Theatre, St. Louis, May 31, 1863

Louisville Theatre, Louisville, Ky., October 12, 1866.

Broadway Varieties Theatre, Nashville, Tenn., November 4, 1866.

Phœnix Hall Theatre, Petersburg, Va., November 18, 1866

Orleans Theatre, New Orleans, December 7, 1866.

New Bowery Theatre, New York, December 18, 1866.

Winter Garden Theatre, New York, March 23, 1867.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.—This world of ours is filled with wonders. The microscope reveals not less than the telescope, each at either end of creation, particularly, there is so much to know that has never been dreamt of—wheels within wheels without computation or number. Let us take a rapid glance at the proofs of this statement. The polypus, it is said, like the fabled hydra, receives new life from the knife which is lifted to destroy it. The fly spider lays an egg as large as itself. There are 4,041 muscles in a caterpillar. Hook discovered 14,000 mirrors in the eye of a drone; and to effect the respiration of a carp, 13,300 arteries, vessels, veins, bones, etc., are necessary. The body of every spider contains four little masses pierced with a multitude of imperceptible holes, each hole permitting the passage of a thread; all the threads to the amount of 1,000 to each mass, join together when they come out and make the single thread with which the spider spins its web; so that what we call a spider's thread consists of more than 4,000 united. Lenwhenock, by means of microscopes, observed spiders no bigger than a grain of sand, and which spun threads so fine that it took 4,000 of them to equal in magnitude a single hair.

JOHN R. EMMES, a leading Odd Fellow, and Past Grand of Canonicus Lodge, died suddenly in Odd Fellows' Hall, Providence, a short time since, as the lodge was assembling for the installation of officers. He had often expressed a wish to die among his brethren of the Order.

THE pretty girls employed in the Treasury Department are called "Revenue Cutters," and the male clerks "Revenoodles."

Conceit--Some Notable Instances Thereof.

Even the philosophers have not shown themselves averse to be sprinkled with the holy water of laudation. Socrates soberly told his judges that they should award him a pension instead of condemning him; and Epicurus assured his correspondent that if he desired glory it was secured to him by the fact that Epicurus had thought him worthy of being written to! Alcibiades let all the world know that the one purpose of his life, whether he headed a conspiracy, or plundered a city, or cut his dog's tail off, was to make a noise and give the Athenians something to talk about. Aristophanes, more frank even than Cicero, made of the *parabases* of his comedies vehicles for the most extravagant self-praise, coolly claiming for each successive play not only that it was the best he had written, but that it was also the best of its class, and not to be equalled by any other human effort of human wit.

The anecdote has often been told of how Cardinal Wolsey exasperated his sovereign by writing, "*Ego et Meus rex:*" The grammatical excuse is unsufficient to conceal the essential arrogance of the address. There is almost a parallel case in the history of Cotton Mather, the American Prynne, who certainly believed of himself all that he claimed for himself. Some heedless persons once passed the old person without seeming to be conscious of his distinguished presence. "Lord," said Mather, "I pray thee help that man to take a due notice of Christ!"

Watson, the famous Bishop of Landaff, declared that each book he had written was the very best work upon that subject. "When I am dead you will not meet another John Hunter," said the great surgeon. "One God, one Farinelli!" was the brief but emphatic creed of that wonderful musician. Montaigne has been abused for the way in which he continually prates about himself, but the same *grande fadaise* of the garrulous old essayist which so provoked the scorn of Scaliger has won, as it deserved, the loud encomiums of posterity: Montaigne's egotism, however, was of a very genial and wholesome kind, passive and humorous, quaint and contemplative.

Baron, styled the French Garrick, contended that "the world might once a century see a Cæsar, but it takes a thousand years to produce a Baron!" But this vanity is perhaps excelled by the self-absorption of Wadsworth, who, when informed that the next Waverly novel was to have Rob Roy for its hero, took down a volume of his verses, read his own famous lines to Rob Roy, and calmly said: "I do not see what more Mr. Scott can have to say on the subject!"

Benvenuto Cellini, whose egotism had that charming *naivete* which was so delightful in the ancients, has filled his autobiography with certificates to his ardor as a lover, his prowess as a man and his excellence as an artist, establishing the fact that he repeatedly received supernatural encouragement, was persecuted by the demons, and glorified by a light from on high that hung resplendent above his shadow.

Buffon, great as he was in fact, was greater still in his own conceit. "There are only five great geniuses in modern times," he exclaimed, "Newton, Leibnitz, Bacon, Montesquieu, and myself." Richardson, the novelist, was perhaps as fond of flattery as any man that ever lived, and as great in his own opinion. He surrounded himself with a circle of female admirers, who were never weary of listening to him nor chanting his praise; and Johnson said, "His desire of praise was so great that he used to give large veils to Speaker Onslow's servants that they might treat him with respect." Burns, after he had dined with Glencairn, confessed himself to have been wounded to the soul because his lordship showed "so much attention, engrossing attention to the blockhead at the table, the whole company consisting of his Lordship, Dunderpate, and myself."—*Lippincott's for January.*

ENGLISH MANNERS.—A London journal says that an important question to be answered at the present time is, "Why have Christianity and civilization failed to give Englishmen the manners of gentlemen?" and asserts that on reading the account of the inauguration of the Suez Canal by the *Times* correspondent, it is impossible not to be struck with the superiority of the Arab over the Englishman in this respect. It says: "We read that the Arabs make way for a stranger with promptness and courtesy, never stare or affect the ill-bred ease, or indulge in the vulgar chaffing of far better dressed mobs in lands nearer home. On the other hand, we read of the ridiculous and unreasonable grumbling of the Christian guests of the Viceroy, and of a gentleman demanding an audience of his Highness for the purpose of complaining that he had been put to sleep in a double-bedded room."

TO DESTROY WEEVILS AND OTHER INSECTS IN GRAIN.—M. Grand, Agricultural Engineer of Belgium, gives his method for destroying the weevil and other insects in grain. His plan is to deposit the grain for seed in barrels fumigated with burning sulphur. Coarse threads of twine are drawn through melted brimstone, suspended in the barrels intended for the grain, and burned there. The seed is then thrown into the casks amid the fume, and covered up for a quater of an hour, when the operation is complete, and the seed ready for sowing.

VOLTAIRE said of Rousseau's "Ode to Immortality," that it was good, but he feared it would never reach its address.

TO REMOVE SALT FROM PORK.—Take the the pork from the brine, soak in sour milk for a few hours; then put it in cold water for a short time, and the pork will be very nicely freshened.

The Miner.

Prescott, Arizona Territory.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1870.

San Francisco Agency.—THOMAS BOYCE is the authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. Orders left at his office, No. 30 (second floor), Merchant's Exchange, California street, below Montgomery, will be promptly attended to.

L. P. FISHER, rooms 20 and 21, Merchant's Exchange, California street, San Francisco, is authorized to act as agent for the MINER.

Single copies of the MINER can be purchased at the Postoffice.

The Indians Again at Work.

After a lengthy spell of inactivity, the Indians of this section have shaken off their torpor, and are now in the field, prepared to kill and steal whenever they can. They started work on the first instant, by attacking two men—Matthew Sax and a Mr. Peterson. The men started from Prescott, Tuesday last, in a wagon, to go to Camp Toll-Gate. When between Lee's ranch and Williamson Valley, the Indians, who lay concealed, opened fire upon Sax, who was sitting in the wagon, driving the team. At the report of the guns, the team turned quickly around and made for Lee's ranch. Peterson, who was walking some distance behind the wagon when the attack was made, followed as fast as possible, and succeeded in getting into the wagon. Sax, then, gave up the reins to Peterson, telling him that he was badly wounded and unable to drive. The Indians chased them some distance. Upon arriving at Lee's ranch, a bed was procured for Sax, and he was hauled to town. Dr. McCandless was called in to attend him, and, upon examination, found that he had received one ball in the left knee, making a slight, though painful, wound, and two balls in the left shoulder, about an inch and a half apart, producing a compound fracture of the cavicle (collar bone), and breaking it entirely down. The course of the balls was downwards and inwards. It being late in the evening when the examination was made, Dr. McCandless made him as comfortable as circumstances would admit, for the night. Early next morning Dr. Kendall was called in consultation, when they administered chloroform and cut down upon the clavicle and extracted several pieces of bone. They also raised the cavicle to its proper position, put on the usual bandages to hold it in place, and when the poor fellow came out from under the influence of the chloroform, he expressed himself as feeling much better. It is to be hoped he will recover.

The savages next attempted to take the life of C. V. Beseler, Superintendent of the Sterling Mining Company's works. That gentleman left Prescott early Wednesday afternoon, alone, to go to the mill. When near the ranch of Johnson & Zimmerman, his horse saw or heard the savages, who were hid in some rocks near the road, a short distance ahead. Upon first seeing or hearing them, the animal became frightened, and jumped out of the road. Mr. B., suspicioning that all was not right ahead, drew a pistol—the only weapon he had—cocked it and put spurs to his horse. Upon entering the rocks, the Indians let loose upon him, and came very near shooting him from his horse. He rode on, however, until the horse, which had received its death wound, commenced staggering under him. Mr. B. then jumped off and ran for dear life, closely followed by several of the murderous savages. But they soon gave up the chase, and Mr. B. arrived at the ranch safe and sound, but somewhat tired from his run for life. Upon examination it was found that several arrows and bullets, had passed through his clothing. Next morning, Messrs. Beseler, Johnson and one or two others went back to the scene of the attack, and found that the Indians had butchered the horse, and carried off most of the meat. He was fat, and must have made the savages a good meal.

MOHAVE COUNTY.—We publish, elsewhere, in to-day's paper, a rather gloomy account of matters and things in this county, and are sorry that the writer, who is a gentleman of untiring energy, should permit dull times to weigh down his hitherto buoyant, hopeful spirit. We are not conversant with the present state of affairs in Mohave county, but if they are as dull and depressing as the writer of the letter says they are, we concede that he has just cause for repining, although, in our poor judgment, it would be wiser for him and other citizens of that county who may think like him, to "keep a stiff upper lip," and battle manfully to bring about better times. Mohave county is said to be rich in mineral, has considerable farming and grazing lands, timber, etc., and will yet come out all right. The world was not made in a day, friend "A. E. D."

It will be seen, from this letter, that our prospectors, under the lead of Philip Richardson, were getting ready to go on their hunt for gold.

LIEUTENANT W. H. WINTERS, U. S. A., and Mrs. Kate E. Walker, were married at Tucson, January 13th. This is in accordance with the old saying, "None but the brave deserve the fair."

Mining, Farming, Etc.

But for the regular weekly bulletin of good news received from the Big Bug mill, now running in Big Bug District, on ore from an extension claim on the Eugenie lode, we would have little to say in favor of mining in this locality, for, at present, it (Big Bug mill) is the only institution of the kind in these mountains that grinds out any gold. The Eureka mill at Walker's is idle. So, too, are the Chase and Sterling mills, in Hassayampa District. What is being done with the arastras at Walnut Grove, on the lower Hassayampa, is, to us a mystery, not having heard from that locality in a long time. Of course, the Vulture Company's 40-stamp mill, at Vulture City, near Wickenburg, is at work, and, we believe, paying well. But, then, it is a long way from this vicinity, and its operation and yield do not encourage us of the mountains very much. Outside of Big Bug District, then, the gold extracted so far this winter, has not amounted to much, and but for the strength and courage imparted to us by the knowledge that Big Bug is all right, we should feel inclined to talk and think less of mining matters. The latest news from the district was brought here a few days ago, by Messrs. L. C. Gray and C. E. Hitchcock. It is sunshiny, and may be relied upon as correct: The mill had run six days and eleven hours, when it was stopped and a clean-up made, the result of which pleased everybody. We have seen that result—a bar, brick or slug of gold—worth about twelve hundred dollars. The mill is now running again, and the Superintendent, Mr. McCarthy, thinks he will do even better with this run. The mine was looking first rate; from ten to twelve tons of pay ore was being taken out every day, and there were, when Messrs. Gray and Hitchcock left, about 125 tons of ore at the mill. This is quite encouraging, not only to the Company and the Superintendent, but to every white inhabitant of the Territory, for the only hope we now have of *peace* and prosperity, lies in the successful working of our mines.

There is in the Territory, a great amount of farming, grazing and timber lands, but, isolated as we are, these alone will not induce people to come here fast enough, over desert roads and through hostile Indians. Had we a railroad connecting us with the great centres of population, soil, climate, timber and grass would be sufficient inducements to create a rush. But, we have no such highway, and it may be several years before we have one. Again, Government does not purchase enough produce from our farmers, to encourage those not at present in the business to engage in it. As yet, stock raising will not pay, because stock has to be herded and watched sharply, else the Indians will gobble them. No, the surest way to conquer the Indians and bring the country out is for all our people to do whatever they can towards developing the mines. Were there eight or ten mills running and paying in this—the central portion of the Territory—there would be at least 10,000 American citizens in the county, and then, all know, Indians would have to succumb or leave the country. Government is slow to act, and will, we fear, never put down the Indians and give us peace Therefore we repeat, that the mines of Yavapai, Mohave, Yuma and Pima counties must be made productive before we become masters of the situation. We are now quite certain that there are hundreds of mines in the Territory rich enough to pay, and that knowledge gained at so great a sacrifice of life, time and money—should be sufficient to spur us on in the work. The success of Messrs. Gray & Hitchcock, even at this late hour, and after they had well nigh lost their all in ill-directed attempts to "make the thing go," is an achievement of which they and others have reason to be proud. Their last attempt was made with scanty means, and the dread of failure before them, but they have succeeded, and bid fair to recover all they have lost, and make more, in a short time. Had they sufficient means to open mines properly, and put up more machinery, a year would not elapse before a population of 1,000 would be settled in Big Bug District. As it is, they have to make ends meet and defray expenses as they go, with a little 10-stamp quartz mill.

To aid in bringing about the state of things we have endeavored to picture, our farmers need but do as they have been doing—sow and reap; and should the blessing of God—snow and rain—continue to fall down upon them and their crops, they will soon be able to aid the miners by furnishing them cheap flour, meat and vegetables. Nature has blended things in this world in such a manner as to cause men to lean on each other for support. Interests, too, must not clash or jolt each other, else Destiny will not be fulfilled and that success which springs from a harmonious pulling together of a whole people will not be attained. The people of Arizona must work together for the common weal, if they wish—and we know they do—to build up a State. Just now we are threatened with a drought, and, we freely admit that, should rain or snow not descend inside of three weeks, much of the grain now in the ground will rot. But, our faith in a just, benign Providence, leads us to believe that no such a calamity will happen.

Times are now quite dull, but a good soaking of old Mother Earth, with water from the heavens, would soon set all things right and in motion. More mills would be started to work, the arastras would be set a going, hundreds of placer miners would go to turning up boulders and taking out the metal which dazzles mens' eyes and strengthens their nerves. Heretofore, at this season, we have had plenty of rain and snow, and we cannot doubt but that we will soon get plenty of both.

Letter From Yuma County.

POINT OF ROCKS,
COLORADO VALLEY, ARIZONA,
January 25, 1870.

MR. EDITOR.—It was mid-summer when I passed through the sand and heat of the vast desert that stretches across the southern line of California. I well remember how refreshing it was to enter the green thickets of willow and cottonwood which fringed the banks of the Colorado, or, as it is called, "the great river of the West," and meet again with civilization—where grass grows and water runs.

The point at which I date my letter is a noted landmark, within the boundaries of the "Mohave Indian Reservation." A strip of shrubbery that skirts the river's bank for miles appears in the distance like an inviting oasis: and furnishes an abiding place for a large tribe of Indians, that but a few years ago were roving herds, as wild and vicious as are the famishing coyotes which at present haunt the spot. Here, safely domiciled for the present, thankful for the good fortune of having passed safely over the barren wastes that lie between me and the "City of Vineyards," and trustful for the future—I can not forbear scribbling a line or two, Mr. Editor, as I finish perusing your excellent journal, which I find here, and which, with its neatness and spirit, variety of information and importance of *local matter*, is well calculated to take the stranger by surprise, and impress him with the fact—if unknown before—that the Territory of Arizona, about which so many fearful stories are told, is not wholly unfit to be other than the home of the Ishmaelite or the abode of the dweller of the desert.

I have said that this is an Indian Reservation. Although not a believer in the grand sucsess of Indian reformation, and having but little confidence in the "reformed savage," entertaining the opinion that *moral suasion*, however well intended, and *gentle means*, however patiently exercised, either by the Government or its citizens, to effect the reformation of the native—change his early habits and induce him to become a peaceful tiller of the soil, usually, in the end, prove vain and futile. Still, I must confess, judging from what I have seen since arriving at the Colorado, the Mohaves have been induced to become the best Indian laborers I have ever before met with. There are now large numbers engaged in excavating a canal, which taps the river just above Camp Colorado, and is designed to conduct the water to the Reservation, for the purpose of irrigating its lands, and when properly finished will be a work of great importance to this portion of the Territory. Hundreds of acres, by means of this canal, could be rendered productive and made fit for cultivation, which otherwise must remain in their present dry and barren state—just worthless. This being a public work, everybody naturally forms an opinion concerning it: So far as I can see, the Indians do the labor. In the canal's approach, and where it is designed to break the bank and intersect the river, it strikes the observer that an old ditch maker, who had learned by experience not to tamper with the swollen waters of mountain streams, would very likely be amused at the apparent contempt which from the outset the projector had for hydraulic laws, angles and tangents, and surprised at the absence of those safeguards (or preparations for properly planting them), so necessary in an attempt to turn the treacherous current of the Colorado from channels which Nature has prescribed, and conduct it, or any part of it, through fields of sand as loose and resistless as ash heaps! Time and experience have taught that those strong, formidable wingdams, bulkheads, headgates, piers, etc., which are seen along the banks of the American, Yuba, Stanislaus, Mokelumne, and other California rivers, were not unnecessary, but quite requisite, and found so at least when the fountains of the hills were broken up and the imprisoned waters came down in floods upon them. And the labor and cost of their erection were not foolish expenditures, in insuring the permanency of works intended to control the current of running water, reduce its volume, or contract its force—three important considerations. Yet, no disaster may occur. Arizona, like California, over the river, may think little of seeing her streams take strange freaks and stray across the country to water, perhaps, some more thirsty districts. As for that military camp, it appears to be a lucky spot. It stood a fire awile ago, admirably well, and is springing from its ashes like a phœnix. Still the "boys in blue" might as well "come to a ready," and by securing each a life-preserver, be prepared for a crisis. Then in the event that the rains descend, the floods come, the winds blow, and the concern starts for that fate to which it is written that all structures "founded upon the sand" have been doomed, why let them embrace the first wave and opportunity, and strike out for the happy shore of the Golden State, hunt up another friendly flag, and report for duty again, as Paymasters sometimes make visits, "as soon as practicable."

Here at the Reservation I met with quite a notable, in the person of the Mohave Chief Irataba, whose friendship for the whites, and services at the time the exploring expedition under command of Lieutenant Ives ascended the then unknown waters of the Upper Colorado, have since become a part of our Territory's history; and who, some five or six years since, visited Washington City, and was reported to have been quite a "lion" (and a wild one at that), among grave Senators and brilliant Major-Generals

The old man is here now with his tribe, but he looks feeble, wan and grief stricken, age has come to Irataba, but it has brought to him no bright and peaceful twilight, dark and cheerless appear the skies of his declining years. "Sharper than an adder's tooth is it to have a thankless child" A dispiriting thought must it be for him to experience, and a sad sight to see the sceptre of his reign crumbling in his grasp, and the day of his power closing in shadow For the steady encroachments of a superior race from without, and the infidelity of his own "braves" from within, gradually revealing itself in disobedient acts and coldness of behavior, must fill the heart of the old chief with emotions of sadness. But he belongs to a fated race, and must be content—

"For lo, the poor Indian, his destiny still
Is to fade from the earth like the dew"

Yet who shall say that he may not inherit a *fame*. Perhaps when he shall have passed away, his early friendship for the whites, his services rendered them in their first advent into these dangerous wilds, may be remembered, and held as something that our country "will not willingly let die," and that those who shall dwell here when these valleys and alluvials shall have been subdued by the hand of industry and changed into pleasant places will often refer to him as the "Uncas of his tribe"—"the last of the Mohaves!"

* * *

Trip Across the Continent by Rail.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec 22, 1869

On the 15th inst., we left San Francisco at 12 m. The day was pleasant, the air clear and pure and quite warm A half hour's ride on the ferry boat landed us at the Oakland dock, where we exchange our baggage checks for ones of the C P R R, and step aboard of one of the Palace Cars We look around and find a special train ready to start The train consisted of one drawing room palace car, palace dining-room and commissary car, and one palace sleeping-car, all of the Pullman pattern.

The through passengers numbered about thirty-five. At 1 p m we moved off smooth and easy, but soon glided along at a rate of thirty miles per hour. On inquiring I learned that this train would only stop for wood and water and make fast time We soon passed through Stockton, and at 6 p m stopped a few moments at Sacramento. We soon found ourselves climbing the heavy grades up the great Sierra Nevada range. At about 11 p m. we stopped near Blue Canyon, inquired the reason and learned that a large freight train, in attempting to get on the side track, had run off the track Here we were delayed four hours and a half We finally got off all right and, at daylight, found ourselves at Wadsworth. We are now four hours and a half behind time Inquired of the conductor what we should do. He said the track was clear for fifty miles and we would run wild We did run wild, for we made about fifty miles within the next hour. The conductor again learned by telegraph that the road was clear for thirty miles, and away we glided, making thirty miles in as many minutes. We asked why we run so fast; the conductor informed us that he intended to make up time before dark and then we would run slower. We arrived at Carlin at 5 p m., on time, and here passed the express train that left San Francisco four hours ahead of us. We paused but a minute and off we flew; not stopping at Elko even to bid the people of that flourishing town good night. On we moved, at a rapid rate, towards Promontory. We then got out and found about one foot of snow The track was partially covered with snow and the weather very cold (I was told that there was but about one and a half feet of snow on the Sierra Nevada, we were all asleep and as we did not stop on the great range we had no opportunity of seeing for ourselves). We lay within a few miles of Promontory until the express train that we had passed at Carlin caught up and pushed us to Promontory, where we left our broken engine and were hauled to Ogden by the express engine. Arrived at Ogden five hours behind time; but soon we were straightened out by the U. P. R. R., by being furnished with a fine engine, and off we went like lightning. We had worked our way through Echo, when we halted and a second engine was was attached. This engine had in front a large snow plow, and off we started. Although there was but little snow at Echo, yet we had not run far before the snow had increased to one foot and quite too often we were nearly thrown from our seats by the snow plow butting against a snow drift. We left the snow plow at Green River, but, before reaching Sherman, we found snow again, and a high wind set in, and about 4 p. m., we stuck fast in a snow drift. All got out, as the engine could neither get back or forward. Shovels were soon furnished and all hands and passengers commenced shoveling. The snow was very hard, and mixed with sand and dirt. The wind blew a gale and, at first we thought of stopping for the night. The snow was packed so hard that it bore up our engine. Picks and axes were furnished and at it we went, but, in half an hour the express train reached us and both engines managed to pull back our train and then we got a good start by backing up, and worried through to Sherman, several hours behind time. At Sherman, we learned that the regular freight train had found snow and was off the track, within one mile of that place, that over one hundred men were engaged in shoveling snow. We lay here about eight hours before the road was clear and then started down the Atlantic slope of the Rocky mountains. At Sherman, the air was light; the altitude being over eight thousand feet. Our thermometers read 12° below zero. The wind blew a gale and out doors was anything but comfortable From this place a few hours run brought us down to the Platte Valley and better weather, yet the snow bothered more or less all the way to Omaha, at which place we arrived ten hours behind time

Our trip so far was pleasant and comfortable, quite equal to our best wishes The table would compare with that of a first class hotel Our beds were as good as the best. The bar was furnished with the best wines and liquors, and as the tropical fruit was placed upon the table and as we partook of all the luxuries that a San Francisco market could afford we could not help comparing this trip across the continent with the trip over the same route twenty years since.

From Omaha, we crossed the Missouri river and again stepped on board the sleeping car and retired During the night we got under way We passed through the States of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and into the State of New York Through these States I learn that they have had an early and cold winter I notice large fields of corn and potatoes still in the field unharvested In places, the snow is quite deep, yet we made the trip from San Francisco to this place inside of seven days The weather is changeable and disagreeable We would prefer the climate of Arizona to this. *.

GOVERNOR SAFFORD Colonel Henry A Bigelow has favored us with the perusal of a letter recently received by him from our Governor, A P K Safford, who is now East, exerting himself to procure more troops for the Territory Upon arriving in New York, the Governor found the Press—the concentration of public opinion—against giving any more aid to the people of this Territory—the editors believing in the "Quaker policy" But, before leaving that city, for Washington, he succeeded in enlisting them in our cause, and thought, when he wrote that they would aid him in the matter of getting more troops He mentions having called upon Mr McCormick, the "Delegate from Pima county;" and says Mac was doing all he could for the country, etc

Besides more troops, we need, badly, the establishment of mail service on the Thirty-fifth Parallel route, between Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Prescott, the settlement of the vexed question regarding the laws; and titles to our farms, town lots and mines.

THE Los Angeles *Star* of the 20th ult., has the following items: "We understand that Gen. Ord is about to make a tour of inspection in Arizona, starting out next week from San Francisco. He has detailed 300 troops for service in the Territory, who are to be shipped from San Francisco to the mouth of the Colorado river—thence to be conveyed by the river steamers up the river, landing at Fort Yuma or La Paz, to be distributed to their respective destinations. We are glad to hear of this much required increase to the effective force in Arizona."

"Mr. James Grant, mail contractor, of Arizona, passed through town, on his way to San Francisco yesterday."

SHAFFER, the newly-appointed Governor of Utah, is said to be a very ungodly man. He swears vehemently, and drinks "like a fish."

THREE Indians came to grief, recently, near Camp Grant. They were killed by the troops. The *Arizonan* says one of them was a white man—painted like an Indian. Guess not.

THE eight cylinder lightning press recently set up in San Francisco, by the *Bulletin* Company, works to perfection, and prints newspapers "like lightning." The *Morning Call*, a spicy, newsy daily, which, we believe, is also owned by the *Bulletin* people, is "worked off" on the same press.

THE total value of bullion shipped by Wells, Fargo & Co., from White Pine, in 1869, is set down at $1,938,888 44.

THE Elko (Nevada) *Independent*, of a recent date, tells its readers that "on Saturday Jim Pierson will fight his blooded bull-terrier against a prairie wolf, to initiate his cockpit." They do some savage things in "civilized" countries.

The Miner.

Local Intelligence.

PRESCOTT, February 5, 1870.

NOT RICH ENOUGH.—Wednesday morning last, we met and conversed with P. Morgan, who, with others, had just returned from a short prospecting trip. Mr Morgan and party visited the new diggings some twenty miles south of Walnut Grove, prospected them and failed to find dirt rich enough to pay. Indeed, he informed us that no more than a "color" to the pan was got by himself or any of his companions They left the men who discovered the "diggings," with some others, in camp at the "diggings," and crossed over the divide to the headwaters of Humbug Creek, followed down its western fork until reaching the plains, when they took the trail for Walnut Grove. In going down the west fork of Humbug, they tried the gravel, but it did not pan out to suit them. The men left by them near the Bradshaw, talked of crossing that mountain and prospecting the side facing Black Canyon, with the hope of finding a rich gulch said to have been found, some time ago, by a party of Ohioans. The story goes that at the time said rich gulch was discovered, there was no water in the vicinity to wash the dirt with

When the news first reached Prescott, that diggings had been found near the Bradshaw, we put considerable faith in it, but, alas, the too sanguine prospectors who struck them and spread the news did not, it appears, know anything regarding mines, and were fooled and excited by a "color" or two. There is good gravel in that region but we doubt whether the party alluded to will find it.

Morgan and party saw lots of fresh Indian tracks on the south side of the Bradshaw, but no Indians.

VALUABLE PRESENT.—Edde Geddes, the dancer of the Academy of Fun, has been presented with a neat gold bracelet, by a lady

"ACADEMY OF FUN"—Tuesday evening last, Kerr's new building, on Montezuma street, opposite the store of Allen & White, was packed with people who almost split their sides with laughter, at the fun served up to them by De-Witt Lynch, and their *compadres* The performance was good, and the people liked it Several ladies were in attendance Good order was maintained The company will appear again this evening, and as they are now better prepared with scenery, etc than on the opening night, the performance will, of course, be superior We bespeak for the Company a crowded house

LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed in the Post Office of Prescott, Arizona, on the 31st day of January, 1870

Abnet M L	Lohans William
Anderson Michael	Mathews David
Brobest George	Mansean Emanuel
Brooks W R	McCine N B
Bevery Thomas N	Manly Daniel
Banta A F	McDonnell Philop
Bett J C 2	Martin Wm S
Bowen N W	Melchior Joseph N
Beasy Thos A	Millan Henry
Cunningham P O	Mickenyte John
Cox Richard T 2	Nash Lafay P 10
Cooley C E 3	Osborn R J 2
Cox Joseph	Osborn H S
Cook Richard	Osborn Robert S
Davis W O 3	Percy J S
Day J Jn 3	Parcella Sig N
Donnelly Joseph	Reese Dempsy
Dorman R G 4	Ramsey Samuel
Dow Jack 2	Rees Daniel
Donoven Thomas	Ralstin Clayton
Dunaha Mike	Robertson James O
Fraser W A 2	Starkey Levi
Freyear F	Sliloa Seno Sus Manuel
Gibson David	Seger Garret J
Gazette Editor 2	Spenser C L
Hamlen Geo	Sanford Chas E
Hooker J C or any of his agents	Shanno John
	Scott Peter
Hall H 2	Schriss R Stephens
Hagus T J S	Presess Mrs. Daniel
Henyan J A	Valdey Candido S D
Jourencean Rev F	Yarin H Y
James Charles	Wilkinson Wm 1 & pkg
Johnson E S	White J L
Keller William	Walker James
Olsen Scive Hew Kundt	Wood Joseph R
Lovejoy R B	Waters David
Lewis M M	

G W BARNARD, P. M.

PERSONAL, ETC.—Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Noyes, Jos. Walker, and Sam May arrived home Monday last. Mr. Noyes received the hearty congratulations of the community, for his good luck, in securing one of the best of California's fair daughters for a wife, and Mrs Noyes was heartily welcomed to her new home

Colonel Redwood Price arrived here from La Paz, by Tuesday's stage, and left next day for his post, Camp Toll gate, in company with General Wheaton, Commander of the Sub-District of Upper Arizona. Rumor says they will select a new site for Camp Toll-gate

John Laughlin, our worthy boot and shoemaker, returned from a business visit to California, late last week. He purchased a fine lot of leather, etc., which is now on the way here.

MISSING.—A man named Alexander, started from Prescott, Thursday night of last week, to go to Bower's Agua Frio ranch, to meet a train of wagons belonging to him, and has not since been heard from. It is supposed by some, that he has fallen into the hands of the Indians. Others, again, are of the opinion that he has left the country. Time will tell what has become of him.

THE attention of farmers living in this section of the Territory is directed to an advertisement in to-day's MINER, headed "To the Farmers of Northern Arizona." It was sent us by Brevet-Col. C. W. Foster, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster of the sub-District of Upper Arizona, with a polite request to publish it four weeks. We shall do so, very willingly, free of charge, for we think we see in it a disposition on the part of the Colonel, to hereafter dispense with contractors, and purchase supplies directly from the producers—the farmers, and thereby promote the interests of this section, as well as reduce the cost of maintaining the troops in the Territory.

A Trip to the Country.

Sunday morning last, while returning to our den, from a late breakfast, we were induced to forego the "pleasure" of looking over our exchanges, and seduced into taking a ride down the country, as far as Chino Valley. For companions, we had Wm. Cory, Ed. W. Wells, Geo. W. Banghart and J. W. Johnson,—all jolly good fellows. It being Sunday, the farmers along our route were resting themselves, after the labors of the week. In passing through Whipple, Willow, and Granite creek valleys, we noticed many good improvements that have been recently made. Large fields of wheat and barley were occasionally seen, and on almost every ranch, we beheld a patch of wheat. The wheat and barley are a little backward, owing to the drought that for several weeks past has prevailed. But should there come a good rain or snow inside of two weeks, all will be right with the growing crops. Granite Creek Valley has been settled up rapidly, with enterprising men, who have built comfortable houses, dug deep wells and "broke" a great deal of land We stopped awhile at John Littig's, and are free to say that he has one of the best ranches in the valley, as well as the cleanest, coziest dwelling house

From Littig's, we crossed a low divide, and went down into Chino Valley, drove rapidly along until we arrived at the fine ranch of Messrs Baker & Campbell, where we alighted, and waded into the many good things ordered set before us, by Mr. Jas. Baker. After dinner, the "boys" took a duck hunt, and Mr Cory killed three or four fat mallards. The evening passed off very pleasantly; all rolled into bed, slept soundly, and, next morning, took another duck hunt, when Cory slayed them right and left. While the "boys" were out hunting, we interviewed the proprietor, and learned that he had on hand, 500 head of cattle and 600 head of sheep, and all, he assured us, were in fine condition He milks some 12 or 13 head of cows, and, of course, there is always on the place more milk and butter than ranchmen, herders, etc., can use. The cattle and sheep belong to Messrs Baker, Buffum & Campbell It is their intention to have at least 10,000 head of stock on the place, inside of a year. The range and water privileges are as good as any in this part of the Territory

Up to the present time but four ranches have been cultivated in Chino Valley—Baker & Campbell's Robt. Postle's, G W Banghart's and Mr Shiver's These ranches have produced corn, wheat potatoes, etc The owners usually irrigate, there being an abundance of water at all seasons for that purpose Mr Baker informed us that a great many ranches have of late been located down the valley, by persons who intend settling upon and working them the coming season There is plenty of good arable land in the vicinity, yet open to settlement, and should the troops at Camp Toll Gate be moved to Williamson Valley, and a post be there established, the day is not far distant when the farmers of that part of the country will be numbered by the hundred

FRUIT.—Mr McFoster got in, Sunday last, from California, with a wagon load of apples, oranges limes, etc, which he disposed of to Mr Kelly, of the Granite Street Meat Market, who is retailing them out mighty fast Hereafter Mr Kelly hopes to be able to keep a supply of fruit on hand, all the time The MINER is obliged to Mr K for a present of fruit

LEFT US.—Hugo A B Reid, who, for a number of years past has filled the position of Chief Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Whipple, departed for San Francisco in last Saturday's stage

WHILE in Chino Valley, recently, we met and conversed with a man who had just arrived from Colorado. He was accompanied in his long journey by but one man, said he met with no hostile Indians, and had no difficulty in crossing the mountains. He came *via* the 35th Parallel route.

ARRIVED.—Dr Jones' freight train, and a wagon and team belonging to V. A. Stephens, arrived here Tuesday last, from La Paz and Ehrenberg, on the Colorado river The wagons were loaded with supplies for Government, and iron doors, windows, etc, for D. Henderson & Bro.

THANKS.—A Henderson, of D. Henderson & Bro, Prescott, has presented us with a copy of "The Alta California Almanac and Book of Facts," for which he will please accept our thanks. The little book is crammed with useful and interesting reading matter, and should find a place in every household. For sale at Henderson and Bro's.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement of Colonel Geo. L. Andrews, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

BIRTHDAY JOLLIFICATION.—John Buckley, a brawny son of Vulcan, of this town, was, on last Thursday, just 36 years of age, and being at peace with all the world—having malice against no man—or woman—concluded to celebrate the event in a becoming manner, so he induced a lady friend of his, Mrs. B. H. Weaver, to get up a feast, to which he would invite his friends. The feast was gotten up in excellent style. Buck's friends put in an appearance, sat down and proved their devotion to him by partaking of the good things spread before them to the utmost of their ability.

THE EIGHTH TO GO.—We believe it is now settled that the Eighth U. S. Cavalry is to change place with the Third. Most of the Eighth is in Arizona; the Third in New Mexico. We shall be sorry to loose the brave troopers of the Eighth, who have done good service for their country and civilization, in Arizona.

JAS. A. MOORE has disposed of his interest at Camp McDowell, and will visit San Francisco. Don't stay long in 'Frisco, James. We can't very well get along without you.

ROBERT POSTLE returned home from Camp McDowell and Phœnix, last week.

Letter from Mohave County.

MOHAVE CITY, Arizona, Jan. 18, 1870.

DEAR MINER: I would like to write you a lengthy correspondence, made up of important facts regarding the prosperity of Mohave County, but, alack! like the Dutchman's horse at the foot of the hill, we "ish dare," and there is no use trying to make believe we ain't. The progress of Mohave county, the past two years, would be hard to discover. The why of this is probably owing greatly to the fact that she possesses no fertile valleys, for homes for the emigrant, and her climate, in summer, is just the thing to make every one that can, get up and git, for your cool retreat, where corn and potatoe patches can be had for the claiming. But, then, Lo is responsible for a great deal that has not been done as well as for much that has been done. But for his successful efforts to keep every miner out of the Sacramento District, and to do which they have killed half the number that have undertaken to work these mines, Mohave county would make a fair showing with any county in the Territory. For that there are rich ores in that District is a proved fact. And, again, we have been robbed of a portion of our territory that bids fair to become, very speedily, rich and populous,—I refer to the portion of Mohave given to Nevada.

Mr. Otis recently came down from El Dorado Canyon with 350 pounds of bullion, demonstrating that the mines there pay well. He has had to discontinue for want of wood The company has been embarrassed all the fall by the difficulty in procuring wood. They are now determined upon the adoption of some plan by which they can procure the wood they want, and work their mill incessantly

Capt. John Moss, and a large party of prospectors are now out in the Clarke District, and judging from a lot of samples brought here for shipment to San Francisco for assay, that is a rich district. The ore seems rich in chloride, and sulphurets of silver.

Professor Palmer, of Nevada, after an examination of the mines, says that it is the richest silver district he has ever seen. Prominent San Francisco capitalists have become interested, and Moss says they mean work.

This will be the point of supply for the district, at present; eventually, Cottonwood Island will be, as the district is accessible from there, at a distance of forty miles Capt Moss informs me that the district is about sixty miles northwest of this place

A lot of your citizens, thirty-one in number, headed by Mr. Philip Pichardson, made a raid on Messrs. Todd & Davis Saturday last. They got twenty days' supply, and struck camp in Sacramento Valley. After that is consumed, and preparations made they will lay in a three months' supply and march on a big prospect, towards the Little Colorado

Judge Todd and J. R. Porter left here last week for San Francisco, and will probably bring up in Washington.

Weather cold. River low, and steamboats scarce. A. E. D.

SEE notice of two farms for sale or rent. They are on the Rio Verde, where excellent crops are raised every year, there being plenty of water for irrigation

ARIZONIANS AND ARIZONA MATTERS IN WASHINGTON.—We are in receipt of a private letter from Washington, of date, January 8th, from which we learn that Hon. Wm. H. Hardy, Gov. Safford, Delegate McCormick, Judge Reavis, Gen. Dent and Mr Barlow, of Tucson, were then in Washington. The letter states that the 35th Parallel Railroad measure would be submitted to Congress on its own merits, and stood a fair show to receive encouragement. McCormick was for the 32d route. Safford for the 35th.

GEO. G. BERRY has disposed of his interest in the Elko (Nevada) *Independent*, to H. C. Street, who will hereafter edit the paper. Mr. Berry's friends talk of running him for Governor of Nevada, on the Democratic ticket. We have known Mr. B. ever since he came to this coast, and believe he would make a first-rate Gov.

THE people of Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego counties, California, have railroad on the brain Hope it will run out instead of in.

THE San Diego *Union* is bigger than it used to be. Its new editor, F. A. Taylor, is an improvement on the old one.

PRICES OF GREENBACKS.—At San Francisco, January 20, greenbacks were quoted—buying, 82½; selling 83.

SACRAMENTO, California, has a population of 24,650. The value of real and personal property in the city is said to exceed 8,000,000.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.—Reduction of wages seem to be the order of the day in San Francisco. Wells, Fargo & Co., the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., and others, have whittled down the salaries formerly paid their employes.

GEN. E. F. BEALE has got back to California.

CHARLES HARDENBERG died at Tucson, January 15.

New Advertisements.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Office Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
ARIZONA CITY, A. T.,
January 25th, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in Quadruplicate, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M. on **Saturday, February 19th, 1870,** for supplying the following articles, *viz:*

Twenty-four Thousand (24,000) Pounds, net, FLOUR, Of standard superfine quality.

Eighteen Thousand (18,000) Pounds, net, BEANS, of good merchantable quality

Nine Thousand (9 000) Pounds, net, BARLEY, of good merchantable quality.

Eighteen Thousand (18,000) Pounds, net, BEEF CATTLE, fit for immediate slaughter and issue

Bids will be received for the whole, or for each article separately, at the option of bidders.

Delivery of the supplies will be required *as follows, viz:* Flour, Beans and Barley, either at Arizona City, or the Colorado River Reservation, A. T., about March 15th, April 15th, and May 15th, 1870, one-third each, depending upon the trips of the steamers up the Colorado River.

The Beef Cattle, on the Colorado River Reservation not before March 10th, or later than March 15th, 1870, and subject to the following conditions, *viz:*

Not to weigh over two hundred pounds net, per head; to be weighed, if practicable and from the live weight of each animal, thus ascertained, its net weight to be determined by deducting therefrom fifty per centum. If weighed not to be fed or watered for from six to nine hours previously If impracticable to weigh on scales, the herd to be separated and arranged into three equal lots, according to their apparent weight, as heavy medium and light cattle, an average animal selected from each lot, killed and dressed as prescribed by the U S. Army Regulations, and the average net weight of the three animals thus selected, killed and dressed, to be accepted as the average net weight of the herd The examination and determination of the acceptability and net weight of the beef cattle to be by a Board composed of the Special Indian Agent on duty on the reservation, an officer of the Army selected by said Agent, and a person selected by the contractor

Prices will be stated in U S. gold coin, expressed in writing as well as in figures

Payment will be made by Legal Tender Checks on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, San Francisco, at latest selling quotations available on date of payment, upon receipt of a certificate from the Agent on duty on the reservation stating that supplies have been received and are of the required quantity and quality.

Two responsible sureties must be named and must certify on the bids their willingness to go bond in the sum of fifty per centum of the value of the contract

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each article, and to reject any or all bids

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope,—"*Proposals for Indian Supplies*"

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids

GEO L ANDREWS,
Brevet Colonel U S. Army,
Superintendent

fe5t3

TO THE FARMERS OF NORTHERN ARIZONA.

FORT WHIPPLE, ARIZONA.
January 30, 1870

The interests of the public service will I believe, be promoted, and also the interests of this section of the Territory advanced, without prejudice to the interests of other localities, if the Farmers, or Ranchmen, of Northern Arizona, and especially those of Yavapai County, will send me a written statement, each individual for himself of the number of tons of Hay, and the number of tons of shelled Corn, or Barley, he has at present for sale, and the number of tons of each which he expects to be able to raise and sell from his next crop

C W FOSTER
Brevet-Colonel, and Asst Quartermaster U S A
Chief Quartermaster Sub Dist. Upper Arizona.

FOR SALE, OR RENT.—Two farms of 160 acres each, situated on the Rio Verde, with water privilege, houses, implements etc

Apply to JOS MELVIN, Rio Verde, or WORMSER & CO, Prescott.

MONTEZUMA SALOON.

This Saloon has been re furnished and fixed up in fine style None but the best Liquors, Wines, Cigars etc, served to friends and customers Call and satisfy yourselves C A LUKE, Proprietor

Prescott, Arizona, Feb 5, 1870

Pioneer Meat Market.

Granite Street, Prescott.

Constantly on hand,

Beef, Pork, Mutton,

Pork Sausages, Potatoes, Onions, &c.

WM N. KELLY, Proprietor.

Prescott, November 27, 1869.

HERBERT BOWERS,

Post Trader, Fort Whipple, A. T.,

Has recently replenished his stock of

Groceries, Provisions, Can Fruits, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.,

And is Selling Very Cheap.

Fort Whipple, January 1, 1870

UPHOLSTERY.

Mattresses of all kinds made to order, consisting of Hair, Wool, Corn-Shucks, etc. NEWTON COLE.
Room, over Dunn's Restaurant.

N. B.—Old mattresses renovated, and made nearly as good as new. dec11-4t

WARM AND COLD

At OTTO'S New Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon,

Montezuma Street,.....Prescott, Arizona.

☞ Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., in the most approved manner THEODORE OTTO.

Stock Ranched.

STOCK, OF ALL KINDS, RANCHED and otherwise well taken care of, by the undersigned, at his ranch, in Williamson Valley, at five dollars a head, per month, U. S. currency.

WM. SIMMONS.

Williamson Valley, November 18, 1869. m3

Prescott Advertisements.

E. J. COOK,.....ED. F. BOWERS

COOK & BOWERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions,
Clothing, Dry-Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails, Quicksilver,
Tobacco Cigars, etc.,

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash.

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets.

Prescott, Arizona, June 27, 1868. je27

COOK & BOWERS

Are Selling

The Best California Flour

For $20 per cwt., in Currency, and

Arizona Flour,

(Made at Bowers & Bro's Mill,) for $18.00, Currency.

For Sale.

A splendid, new, **Thorough-brace WAGON,** of Kemble & Co's manufacture, suitable for four or two horses, with lead bars, rack and everything in complete order.

Inquire of W. HANEY BROWN,
B'v't Lt. Col. U. S. Army,
jan15t3 Camp Verde, A. T.

For Sale, or Rent.

An **IMPROVED RANCH,** on Granite Creek, 3½ miles north of Prescott, with dwelling house, farming implements, cooking utensils, etc.

Inquire at BOWERS' STORE, Fort Whipple. jy14

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Just received, by the undersigned, FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, direct from the East, which he offers for sale at San Francisco prices. H W. HELLMAN,
Main Street, No 2, Downey Block,
Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Dec 8 1869 jn8t4

Notice to Settle Accounts.

All persons indebted to the firm of COOK & BOWERS are requested to come forward, immediately, and settle,

E. J COOK.
E. F. BOWERS.

Prescott, Arizona, Jan 15, 1870.

I. O. O. F., ARIZONA LODGE, NO. 1.

Regular Meetings of this Lodge on Wednesday Evenings, at Masonic Hall. Members of the Order, in good standing, are invited to attend E J. COOK, N. G.

J T. ALSAP, R. S.

AZTLAN LODGE, No. 177, F. & A. M.

Regular Meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Sojourning brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

G. W. CURTIS, W. M.

E. W WELLS, Secretary.

BILLIARDS, BILLARDS.

CAL. JACKSON & CO'S

Bar & Billiard Saloon,

Next door to Campbell & Buffum's Brick Store,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

Contains two of Phelan & Collender's best Billiard Tables, and is well supplied with choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

We have recently renovated, refurnished and fixed up our Saloon, so that it is now the neatest and cosiest place of resort in Northern Arizona. CAL. JACKSON & CO,

Prescott, February 6, 1869.

ORIENTAL BAKERY AND SALOON

Next door to the Miner Office.

FRESH BREAD, PIES AND CAKES,

Always on hand.

GOOD BOARD

Furnished by the week, day, or meal,

Oysters, Sardines, etc.,

Served in good style, at all hours.

DAN. HATZ Proprietor,

Prescott, December 18, 1869.

ARIZONA BREWERY AND SALOON

Next Door to the Post Office.

Excellent Lager Beer,

Of our own manufacture,

Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Always on hand, and for sale.

CAL. JACKSON & CO.

Prescott, October 2, 1869.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, CHEAP.

The Thunderbolt Quartz Mill situated on Lynx creek.

Apply to HENRY W. FLEURY,

Prescott August 21, 1869.

The Miner.

Hindoo Legend.

There is a beautiful and touching story told in the books of the Buddhists about the founder of their religion—a story that has a moral for people of all creeds and countries:

Among the immediate followers of Budha was a young girl named Koshagautami. She was a simple, artless creature, married to an Indian youth like herself; and the pair dwelt together in a woodland country near the city of the famous Oriental teacher. They had a little child, of which Koshagautami was passionately fond, as is the wont of Eastern mothers. But it happened that the little one sickened and died, much to the astonishment of the young and ignorant parents, who had been brought up in a life so solitary that they knew nothing whatever about death.

The mother was especially grieved to find that her child looked so thin and pale, and felt so cold, although she pressed it constantly to her bosom, and tempted it with delicate food. She rocked it and shook it to make it speak once more—she would have been glad even to hear it cry, although in pain; for the silence and deadly heaviness of that little body filled her with strange misery. She went about the woods with the babe upon her hip, as Indian women always carry their children, asking everybody she met what would be good for the baby and why it was so quiet and chill. The people whom she met looked very strangely at the tiny corpse and shook their heads, saying that no medicine would do it good any more. This disappointed the mother so much that she determined to seek out Buddha and ask him, for he was never at a loss, for something that would bring back the warmth and laughter to the little cheeks.

The master was seated under a banyan tree with his disciples, and when the mother came near with the child, beseeching him to say if he knew what would make it well again, he looked at her weeping countenance with great pity and answered that he did. "Go," he said, "and bring me hither a handful of mustard seed from a house where nobody has ever died, and then I will heal your son." Koshagautami repaired to the town with the child, and asked at the first house for a little mustard seed, which was readily given, because of her gentle and sorrowful look. "Friend," she said to the good man, "did ever anybody die in this household, for then the seed would not do?" The householder shook his head mournfully, and replied that his eldest son had died there during the last moon. She went to the next residence, and to the next, and so on all through the town; but to her surprise she found that into every house had entered that same disease of which her little one was sick—even unto death.

Ashamed to have been seen passionate and importunate, when all the rest of the world suffered and submitted, she dared not take the child back to Buddha, but buried in tenderly in the forest, under the shade of an asoka tree, and then returned to the spot where the master was still teaching. "There was no one," she moaned, "who had mustard seed to give me, of the kind you bade me bring." "No, Koshagautami; it does not grow in this world of pain and illusion! The living are very few, the dead are very many, my daughter!"

No More Churns Wanted.—A singular method of making butter has lately come into quite extensive use in France, based upon the fact, that cream is changed into butter by simply being buried in the earth. The theory is not very intelligible, though the fact is stated to be beyond question; and in Normandy and other parts of France, butter is actually prepared on a large scale in this wya. The process consists in placing the cream in a linen bag of moderate thickness, which is carefully closed; then burying the bag about a foot and a half deep in the earth, and allowing it to remain from twenty-four to twenty-five hours. After the expiration of this period the cream is found to have become hard, and it is then broken up by means of a wooden beater into small pieces, and enough water poured onto it to wash out the buttermilk To prevent any mixture of earth, it is advisable to enclose the bag in a second one of larger size and coarser quality. This method separates the butter more perfectly than the ordinary process; and we are assured that butter thus prepared is of most excellent quality.—*Courant.*

A public lecturer in this city recently argued that religion was useless because "man's existence on earth is momentary. Science teaches us that in 6,300 years more a grand deluge will end his race, and make him a fossil. You may think this an idle tale, but it is not. Astronomy shows that the earth is oscillating in the angle of its axis to the sun in periods of 21,000 years. The zones are undergoing a canstant change. Now, at the North pole it is growing colder each year, and at the South pole warmer. Thus an immense accumulation of glaciers or icebergs at the North Pole will result, while at the South they will not form at all. In 6,300 years, the glaciers will have accumulated so much that they will suddenly overbalance the earth. Then the waters of the sea will rush from the south to the north, and there will be deluge." Stand from under.—*Scientific American.*

Since the close of the war, the Southern generals seems to have devoted themselves steadily to the undemonstrative vocations of civil life. Lee, Maury and Lilly are associated as teachers in Washington College, Virginia; Kirby Smith is at the head of a College in Kentucky. Stewart, of Tennessee, after the war returned to his old professorship of mathematics and engineering in Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tenn.; Joseph E. Johnston will probably accept the Presidency of the University at Nashville; Forrest is building a railroad from Selma to Memphis with prodigious energy; Beauregard has charge of a railroad in Louisiana; Mahone has charge of the Virginia and Tennessee road; Hood is pushing the business of the Life Association of America in the South; Fagan has an insurance agency in Little Rock. Few indeed of the prominent military leaders of the South are idle.

Appearance.—Upon the subject of dress and appearance the New York *Times* thus remarks:

A coat that has the mark of use upon it, is a recommendation to people of sense, and a hat with too much nap and too high a lustre is a derogatory circumstance. The best coats in Broadway are on the backs of penniless fops, broken down merchants, clerks with pitiful salaries, and men that do not pay up. The heaviest gold chains dangle from the fobs of gamblers and gentlemen of very limited means; costly ornaments on ladies indicate to the eyes that are well opened the fact of a silly lover or husband cramped for funds. And when a pretty woman goes by in plain and neat apparel, it is the presumption that she has fair expectations, and a husband that can show a balance in his favor. For women are like books—too much gilding makes men suspicious that the binding is the most important part.

Prescott Advertisements,

THE

LARGEST AND BEST

Assortment of Goods

Ever brought to Prescott, is now on hand at

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM'S

— Consisting of—

Groceries,	Provisions,
Wines,	Liquors,
Tobacco,	Cigars,
Clothing,	Dry-Goods,
Boots,	Shoes,
Hardware,	Tinware,
Glassware,	Crockery,
Mining Tools,	Farming Tools,
Paints,	Oils,
Glass,	Putty,
Stationery,	Cutlery,
Confectionery,	Perfumery,
Guns,	Pistols,
Ammunition,	Medicines,
Toys,	Fireworks,
&c., &c.,	&c.

☞ We can fit and suit anybody and everybody, in anything and everything, at all times, at

REASONABLE PRICES.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.

Prescott, July 17, 1869.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of ALONZO YOUNG, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the undersigned, Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same to the undersigned, at his residence in Prescott, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the first publication of this notice

L D HOOPER,
Administrator.
By J M Rountree, Attorney

Prescott, Dec, 18, 1869. no18-2m

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of ROBERT WINNING, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, Administrator of the above-named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to James M Thomas, at his residence near Prescott, Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona

JAMES M THOMAS, Administrator
By John Howard, Attorney.

Prescott, A. T., December 26, 1869

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating in any manner whatever a certain **Voucher, in Duplicate,** issued by Captain N. D. A Sawyer, M. S. K., U. S. Army, at Camp McDowell, A T., April 30, 1869, in favor of Hinton, Hooper & Co, for $1,089 70 U. S coin, or its equivalent in U. S. currency at date of payment, said voucher having been stolen from the U S. Mail, while *en route* from Maricopa Wells to Arizona City, A. T.

New vouchers for the above specified amounts having been issued by order of the Quartermaster General, U. S Army, payment of the original or stolen voucher has been stopped. The undersigned never having signed said voucher, any signature to the same purporting to be theirs will be a forgery.

HINTON, HOOPER & CO,
By their successors,
HOOPER, WHITING & CO

Arizona City, A. T., January 1, 1860. nov15m1

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN SAW-MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of

All Kinds of Lumber,

For Building purposes, and for Mills and Mining.

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. O. NOYES,
GEO. CURTIS.

Prescott, August 7, 1869. sep17'67

NOTICE.

The undersigned warns all persons not to purchase or improve that certain piece of land, in Williamson Valley, described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the north-west corner of C. C. Bean's survey, and running south with said Bean survey, one-half mile, to his south west corner; thence west, one-half mile; thence north, one-half mile; thence east, to the place of beginning. I settled upon said piece of land some time ago, and had commenced making improvements thereon, when I was driven off, by force of arms, and am now deterred from occupying it by threats. I consider that the land belongs to me, and shall pursue the proper course to acquire possession of it.

A. STINEKEN.

Williamson Valley, December 26, 1869.

☞ HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

☞ PURE COD LIVER OIL,
At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

☞ A full supply of all the Patent Medicines
At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

Prescott Advertisements.

That's a Fact.---What's a Fact?

THAT THE

NEW YORK CHEAP STORE

Is the Only Store in the Territory that Receives Goods Direct from New York.

By this arrangement, the proprietor saves the enormous tariff usually levied by San Francisco merchants, and is thereby enabled to sell goods cheaper than any other merchant in Arizona.

I have on hand,

Henry's Improved Rifles and Cartridges
Colt's Revolvers, Holsters and Belts,
Percussion Caps, Flasks, Pouches,

A Large Stock of

Boots, (including Rubber Boots,) Shoes, Hats, Socks, Cooking Stoves, Axes, Nails, etc., etc., together with a large stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Suitable for this Market.

☞ Call and see for yourselves.

LEVI BASHFORD.

Prescott, March 20, 1899

BILLIARDS, BILLARDS.

CAL. JACKSON & CO'S

Bar & Billiard Saloon,

Next door to Campbell & Buffum's Brick Store,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

Contains two of Phelan & Collender's best Billiard Tables, and is well supplied with choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars

We have recently renovated, refurnished and fixed up our Saloon, so that it is now the neatest and coziest place of resort in Northern Arizona CAL JACKSON & CO

Prescott, February 6, 1869

ORIENTAL BAKERY AND SALOON

Next door to the Miner Office

FRESH BREAD, PIES AND CAKES,

Always on hand.

GOOD BOARD

Furnished by the week, day, or meal.

Oysters, Sardines, etc.,

Served in good style, at all hours.

DAN HATZ Proprietor

Prescott, December 18, 1869

ARIZONA BREWERY AND SALOON

Next Door to the Post Office.

Excellent Lager Beer,

Of our own manufacture,

Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Always on hand, and for sale.

CAL JACKSON & CO

Prescott, October 2, 1869

DR. HUFELAND'S

CELEBRATED

Swiss Stomach Bitters.

The first and most healthful Tonic ever introduced into the United States is still the leading article, and more of this sold than of all other so-called Tonics or Bitters.

For Sale to the Trade by TAYLOR & BENDEL, Sole Agents, 409 and 411 Clay Street, San Francisco, California.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, CHEAP.

The Thunderbolt Quartz Mill situated on Lynx creek.

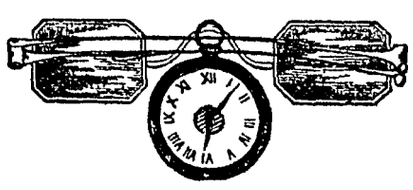
Apply to HENRY W FLEURY

Prescott August 21, 1869

L. B. JEWELL & Co.,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

South side of Plaza, Prescott.



Have on hand, for sale, a fine assortment of

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

☞ Jewelry, of all kinds, made to order. Repairing done with care and promptness. au7

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Done in Good Style; At the Miner Office.

Orders solicited. Prices reasonable.

JOHN H. MARION, Proprietor.

Prescott, Arizona, April 10, 1869.

PACIFIC BREWERY,

MONTEZUMA STREET,

Next door to the Miner Office, Prescott.

GOOD LAGER BEER,

Liquors and Cigars,

Always on hand and for sale.

As we brew our own Beer, and take great pains to make it O K, lovers of the healthy, strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and trying our medicine

JOHN RAIBLE,
PHILIP SHEERER

Prescott, October 5, 1867

Prescott Advertisements.

D. HENDERSON & BRO.

Keep on hand, for sale, at very low prices, for cash, a fine assortment of

Gents' Ready-Made Clothing,
Furnishing Goods,
Mission, Pioneer and Cassimere Shirts,
Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions,
Confectionery, Stationery. Tobacco, Cigars,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Buckskin and Kid Gloves, Cutlery, Clocks,
Henry, Spencer and Colt's Rifles, Colt's Pistols, Blasting and Sporting Powder,
Fixed Ammunition,
Caps, Fuse,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Fine Meerschaum Pipes,

Also, an excellent assortment of

DRY-GOODS.

D HENDERSON & BRO.,
Wholesale and Retail Merchants,
Corner Granite and Gurley streets,
Prescott, Arizona

jan9'69

PIONEER DRUG STORE.

Prescott, **Arizona.**

On hand and for sale,

Hall's Balsam for the Lungs
Townsend's Sarsaparilla
Ayers' "
Bristol's "
Ball's "
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
" *Ague Cure,*
Osgood's India Cholagogue,
Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Perry Davis's Pain Killer,
Goodale's Catarrh Remedy,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers,
Dr. Devine's Pitch Lozenge,
Keating's Cough "
Jayne's Patent Medicines,

And, in fact, a full assortment of all the Patent Medicines usually found in drug stores

Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Perfumery,

And a large supply of Dispensing Medicines

N. B.—Physicians' prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. G D KENDALL.

☞ Dr Kendall's office—In rear of Drug Store

Prescott, April 24, 1868

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz and Prescott.

. . DEALERS IN ....

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, etc

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott.

nov2'67tf

WORMSER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA,

.... DEALERS IN ...

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Farming and Mining Implements, etc.,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR OLD pioneer friends and the public generally to their new and splendid assortment of goods, recently purchased, by one of the firm, in San Francisco, and now on hand at their store in Prescott.

Give us a call and see for yourselves. We are *not* selling for ruinous prices; our motto is and has been, "Live and Let Live."

Merchants, farmers, miners and others, wishing to purchase goods, would do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

WORMSER & CO.,
Prescott, Arizona

my13'68

PIONEER LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD ANnounce to their friends and the public that they have re-opened the old, convenient and comfortable Pioneer Stable,

On Granite Street,

Next door to the Quartz Rock Saloon, and that they are prepared to feed and take care of animals entrusted to their care, in a proper manner.

☞ Good Saddle animals always on hand, for hire

LOUIS WORTMAN.
WILLIAM BRECHT.

Prescott, January 9, 1869.

PLAZA FEED AND SALE STABLE.

Goodwin Street, Opposite Plaza.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

THE undersigned, having purchased the Stable of J. D. Monihon, would respectfully inform the public, that they intend keeping constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the lowest rates, for *Cash.*

☞ Team, Saddle and Pack Animals always on han for sale or hire.

GIDEON BROOKE,
JACOB LYNN.

Prescott, October 21, 1868.

WRITING MATERIAL, of all kinds, For Sale at the Postoffice

Wickenburg.

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VOLUME VII. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1870. NUMBER 7.

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COURT DECISION.

In the District Court of the First Judicial District of Arizona—County of Pima

Territory of Arizona, Ex Rel Granville H Oury, vs John B Allen, Territorial Treasurer, Coles Bashford and Charles H. Lord, Territorial Auditor } Affidavit, and Interlocutory Injunction

Oury, Attorney for Territory Bashford, Attorney for Defendants Titus, Judge

This is a motion, on affidavit, to dissolve the interlocutory injunction, ordered by a former Judge of this District, and issued in pursuance thereof by the Clerk of the said Court, to restrain the said Coles Bashford, payment to the amount of certain bonds and warrants in the aggregate as alleged, of the sum of six thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars 19-00, delivered by the Territory to him for his services as Attorney-General of the same

No objection is made to the character, performance, or compensation of the services thus rendered and received, or in any other manner to the merits of the defendant's case.

The facts stated in the relator's affidavit to justify the issue of this injunction, are, First, that the said Coles Bashford was appointed to the office of Attorney-General, by the Governor of Arizona Territory, on the 1st of February, 1864, without authority of law and in derogation of the rights of the people; Second, that subsequently the said office of Attorney-General, was created by the first Legislature of Arizona, October 4th, 1864, and that the said Coles Bashford, though a member of the Legislature creating the said office of Attorney-General, was appointed to fill the same November 10, 1864; Third, that the said Coles Bashford was, by act of the same Legislature, approved November 10, 1864, made one of the Board of Territorial Auditors, and assumed to exercise the functions of the last two mentioned offices, in defiance of all law and justice, and in plain and palpable violation of the organic law of the Territory of Arizona; Fourth, that the so-called Legislature, pretending to be in session at the institution of this suit, December 15, 1868, had assumed to pass an act, instructing the said Territorial Treasurer to pay all Territorial bonds and warrants of the Territory, outstanding and unredeemed, including those in controversy in the present case, notwithstanding, as the affidavit states, the said pretended Legislature had no legal existence, by reason of the fact that its members were apportioned by the Governor of the Territory, and elected on a day unknown to the law, to wit: the 3d day of June, 1867, and that both Houses of the said Legislature had allowed and permitted non-residents, two in number, to occupy seats therein as members, as well as by reason of the fact that the upper House of the so-called Legislature had convened and adjourned without a quorum of members present. And Fifth, that the bonds and warrants in controversy were audited by the Governor and Secretary of the Territory, acting as a majority of the Board of Auditors, in violation of its organic law, and that the people of the Territory of Arizona demand protection against such acts of usurpation.

The reasons assigned by affidavit and on motion for the dissolution of this injunction, are among others the following: First, that it was ordered, *ex parte*, no service of notice of any kind having been made on the defendant, Charles H. Lord, and no sufficient actual or constructive service having been made on the defendant Coles Bashford; Second, that the complaint on which the injunction was issued does not set forth a sufficient cause of action, and that the proceedings of the plaintiff are irregular and defective; Third, that the complaint filed in the case is not sufficient to authorize the issue of an injunction, because it does not allege that the affiant knows the contents thereof; Fourth, that Mr. Oury, who institutes the suit for the Territory, was not at the time Attorney-General in fact or otherwise, because, on October 27, 1866, more than two years before the institution of the present suit, that office was abolished; Fifth, that the injunction is void, because it was issued by the Clerk, and could only have been issued by the Judge who ordered it at his Chambers; Sixth, that the injunction is void, even if properly issued, because it does not follow the literal directions of the Judge, and includes only the defendant John B. Allen, whereas the directions of the Judge require all three of the defendants named in the complaint, to be included in said injunction.

It is not necessary that these reasons and exceptions should be discussed in equal detail; for I am constrained to dissolve this injunction on the defendants' second exception alone—that the causes of action alleged in the affidavit are insufficient to authorize its issue.

These reasons demand sufficient examination to show their fallacy.

The first of them is, that Coles Bashford was appointed to the office of Attorney-General, by the Governor of Arizona, without authority of law and in derogation of the rights of the people of the Territory.

This allegation is wholly unsustained by the history of Arizona, its own immediate organic act, and the organic act of New Mexico, which throughout this opinion, shall, without further distinction, be cited, as it is in part of our own organic law.

The office of Attorney-General was established in New Mexico, at least as early as September, 1846, and the Governor was to commission the officer, (Kearney Code, pamphlet, p. 45). By Act of Congress, August 4, 1854, Sec. 1, Stats. at Large, Vol. 10,575, the "territory acquired under the (then) late treaty with Mexico, called the Gadsen treaty, was incorporated with the Territory of New Mexico, subject to all the laws of the said last mentioned Territory." The Act of New Mexico, February 2, 1869, provides, (Sec. 1, Code, p. 82), that "there shall be an Attorney-General appointed by the Governor of that Territory." Our own organic act, Sec. 2., makes that of New Mexico a part of our own.

Indeed, the laws of New Mexico would have continued in operation in Arizona after its severance from the former Territory, upon the principle of public law, that a change of sovereignty, or political organization, the laws of the former sovereign or organism remain in force in the new one, until repealed or modified, excepting in so far as they are antagonistic to its institutions. In the absence of some such principle and of special provision, in such cases, these would be under the new arrangements, that anarchy which the law above all things deprecates.

It nowhere appears that the last Act had been repealed at the time the defendant was first appointed Attorney-General of Arizona. On the contrary, it is absolutely apparent, and not denied, that the act in question was in full operation at the time, in this Territory, and justified the appointment of the defendant as made.

The first of those allegations thus absolutely fails, in fact; and in the absence of all reason to the contrary, this branch of the case may be left to the presumption of law, which, without further citation, applies to every other branch of the defendant's cause, that "every public officer is presumed to act in obedience to his duty until the contrary is shown." (Martin *vs.* Mott, 12. Wh. 19.)

The second allegation on which this injunction issued is, that subsequently the said office of Attorney-General was created by the *first* Legislature of Arizona, October 4, 1864, and the defendant, though a member of the same Legislature, which thus created this office, was appointed to fill it, November 10, 1864

This allegation signally fails in point of fact, for by reference to the citations under the relator's first allegation, it will appear that the office of Attorney-General was first established in New Mexico, before Arizona had an organic existence, that it was extended to this Territory by express legal enactment, that the office was in full legal existence here, both when the first appointment was made and when the act for its modification and continuance here was passed That act, therefore, was in no conceivable sense the creation of the office of Attorney-General.

The probibitory provision to which this exception is doubtless intended to be referred, appears in the organic act of New Mexico, Sec 9, in the following terms. "No member of the Legislative Assembly shall hold, or be appointed to any office which shall have been created or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such time" The act was in no sense a creation of the office. It was merely a declaration and modification of the law as it then stood in reference to an existing one—a continuance of the same office.

The cognate branch of this allegation in reference to an increase of the salary or emoluments of the office in question is equally unsustained—nothing appears to show how, or in what amount the salary or emoluments referred to were increased; and the fullest examination of which the subject was susceptible, tends to the conclusion that both the salary and emoluments were diminished by the law complained of.

This allegation must therefore be regarded as wholly insufficient to sustain this injunction.

The relator's third allegation is that the said defendant has, by act of the same Legislature of which he was a member, approved November 10, 1864, made one of the Board of Territorial Auditors, and assumed to exercise the functions of the last two mentioned officers, in defiance of all law and justice, and in plain and palpable violation of the organic law of the Territory of Arizona.

Precisely the same series of facts and the same deductions apply to the office of Aduitor that have already been applied to the office of Attorney-General; and with the same conclusion, that the act last referred to, neither created an office nor increased the salary or emoluments of an existing one.

It may be added in the absence of all showing, that there exists no such incongruity between the offices in question as renders it illegal or impolitic for them to exist in the same person at the same time.

This allegation therefore cannot sustain the injunction.

The fourth allegation of the relator's affidavit is, that the so-called Legislature had no legal existence, because its members were illegally apportioned by the Governor, and elected on a day unknown to the law, to wit: the 3d day of June, 1867.

This seems to be presented as an undeniable assumption, and neither facts nor law are adduced by the record, nor argument to support it.

This allegation seems to be the principal reliance of the relator to sustain his case. It was also the burthen of the case of the Territory of Arizona *vs.* Buckalew, decided by the same learned Judge who ordered the issue of this injunction, in which a Legislature was declared to be a nullity and its acts of no legal effect; and it no doubt ruled the issue of this injunction.

The very grave consequences thus deduced from this allegation challenge careful examination.

The language of the learned Judge in the case referred to is as follows: "This legislative action is a manifest attempt, on the part of the Legislature, to delegate an obvious general legislative power, that of apportioning the members of its own body, to the executive, and, that, too, against the express provisions of the organic act, requiring this peculiar duty to be done by the law-making power

"If this can be done, then every legislative function may be delegated and the whole framework of the Government changed."

Careful inspection of our organic act will show that the assertion just cited in wholly unfounded in fact. That act does not, either in terms or by any fair implication, require the Legislature to perform this duty itself nor prohibit the Governor from performing it. The learned Judge has misread and miscited the portion of the organic act referred to. It does not require the Legislature to make the apportionment, as is taken for granted.

The language of that act (Sec. 5,9, Stats. at Large, p. 448, is as follows: "The apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts, to the Council and House of Repsesentatives, according to the population, shall be prescribed by law." It is not the actual apportionment which is thus to be prescribed by law, but the *apportioning*—that is, the mode or process of making it.

The truth is, Congress has exhausted the whole legislation belonging to this public duty in the provision above cited, that it must be done "according to the population." Nothing that remains is legislation—it is ministration execution, pure and simple.

If the assertion thus cited means that legislative bodies must or do confine the actual exercise of all their legislative powers exclusively to themselves, it is negatived by the whole history of legislation. Much of the business of all legislative bodies, federal, state and parliamentary, is practically committed to subordinate organisms of their own creation, such as Territories, counties, districts, parishes, townships, towns, etc. By these the legislative powers, thus conferred, have always been exercised beneficially and without question. Nor are these consignments of legislative power the result of indolence or indifference. They are in all cases invited by the peculiar fitness of recipients for their exercise.

The most forcible exemplification of this proposition is perhaps to be found in the Territories of the United States. Art. IV., Sec. 3, clause second, of the Constitution, declares that "the Congress shall have power to dispose of and make *all needful rules and regulations respecting the* territory or other property belonging to the United States." Either from this grant alone, or assisted by implication of our national sovereignty, (American Insurance Co *vs.* Canten I. Peters, 511) Congress derives its whole power over the Territories.

This is no small nor unimportant part of the whole power of Congress. It will be perceived by inspection that this power is conferred on Congress alone; and yet, beginning with the Ordinance of July 13, 1787, Congress has ever since left this vast and important part of legislative power to territorial organizations of its own creation. True, it has retained the power of disaffirmation. Practically, however, almost none of the volumnous Territorial legislation has ever been modified or annulled by Congress. Perhaps no equal mass of public labor has ever been so free from question or modification under any revisory power.

Nor are these grants of Territorial legislative power either stinted or embarrassed by timed checks or reservations. They are full and unreserved. Our own organic law of New Mexico, (Sec. VII, Stats. at Large, Vol. 9, p. 448,) may be taken as a type of them all. The portion of it which illustrates this question is in these terms: "The legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of [that] act."

No one article of Arizona legislation, it is believed, has ever been questioned or disaffirmed by Congress, or by any other competent authority.

Here this exemplification might safely terminate, for if the learned Judge's opinion is true, as stated, our Territorial Legislation of eighty years is a mere nullity. The learned Judge's commission was a mere mockery, and his opinion as utterly wanting in authority as it is in reason and precedents applicable to the case.

The powerful States and growing Territories which have arisen under this policy, triumphantly vindicate the action of Congress in making these grants of Territorial legislative power.

Art I. Sec. 8, clause seventeen, of the Constitution of the United States, enjoins Congress "To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States" It will be perceived that this grant of legislative power in Congress, over the District of Columbia, is as *exclusive* as human language can make it. And yet, Congress early incorporated, and has ever since maintained the city of Washington, by which most of the legislation of that District has been exercised.

Of the thirty, more or less, great legislative powers vested in Congress, by the Constitution (Art 1, Sec VIII), several of those not exclusively vested in Congress, or buried State action, by some repugnance in their nature, have, ever since the formation of the Constitution, been free subjects of State legislation.

Weights and measures, the status of foreign immigrants, bankruptcy, insolvency, counterfeiting the current coin, and written securities of the United States, may be cited as examples of this state of legislation.

The grants of power to the Legislatures of the States, by their respective Constitutions, are, in their terms, absolute and exclusive And yet, these State Legislatures have created several thousand counties, districts and parishes, and endowed them with well defined legislative power—especially over costly bridges and other public edifices, the construction of public highways, taxes and taxation. Nor has this been done without reason or expediency; for what central body is so competent to legislate upon these local subjects as those who were born upon the streams to be bridged, or the sites of roads to be made, and have traversed them all their lives? Or who so competent to legislate on the subject of taxes and taxation, as those who thus know the taxable capacity of each citizen by proximity and personal knowledge.

These same Legislatures have established many thousands of townships and towns, and endowed them with clearly defined traces of legislative power—especially over highways.

This illustration might be continued by reference to cities and other municipal organizations which are created and maintained by the State Legislatures, with well defined powers of local legislation upon such subjects as the public health, police, streets, highways, public and private edifices, etc.

The conclusion, therefore, is that the learned Judge's opinion, above cited, is without foundation in reason or in fact, and must be so treated in the disposition of this case.

Even if the Legislature of Arizona had committed to its Governor a power purely legislative, but not improper in other respects, the foregoing examples show that its exercises would not have been void. The mere apportionment of the members of the Legislature, is, as already stated, in no conceivable sense, a legislative power. It is no more so than adding a column of taxes, or calculating the interest or discount on a note or draft, or estimating the salary of a public officer under the statute, or polling the jury upon the panel, or any other simple arithmetical process.

A legislative power may be illustrated by a simple description of its exercises. It is merely an act of the Legislature commanding or prohibiting some deed, with a penalty or damage for the violation of this command on prohibition, and with directions how and by whom, this act is to be adjudicated and executed. The adjudication and the execution are, and ever must be, left to the judiciary and the executive, with all their petty calculations and details. These are no business of the Legislature.

Such was the apportionment of the members of the Legislature of Arizona under the act of November 10th, 1864. No exception is made to the details of the performance of this duty. That Legislature did nothing more nor less than its duty in prescribing the apportioning of the members, and the time, place and manner of holding and conducting the election. (Organic Law of New Mexico, Sec. 5. Stats. at Large, vol. 9, p. 448.)

Nothing else is made the subject of exception, in this allegation. The legislative action was therefore valid, and cannot now be successfully questioned.

Finally, it may not be improper to add, in reference to this branch of the case, that the Secretary of the Interior, not Congress, apportions the representatives at each decennial change, and certifies the same to the House of Representatives and the Executives of the respective States; (act, May 23, 1850, Sec. 24, Stats. at Large, vol. IX, p. 432.)

Probably, it may never have been dreamed, outside of Arizona, that this was a flagrant dereliction of duty by Congress, in turning over to our Executive department, a duty essentially legislative.

The injunction in question can, therefore receive no support from this allegation.

The next allegation of the affidavit for the issue of the injunction is, that "the pretended Legislature, of June 3, 1868, allowed and permitted non-residents of the Territory, two in number, to occupy seats as members." This allegation was elaborated by the learned Judge who issued the injunction in the present case, in his opinion in that of McCaffry *vs.* Oury, with the conclusion that the Legislature described was thereby annulled. It does not appear, that excepting this, in the organization of the Legislature described, or in its act complained of, there was lacking any substantial or formal requisite.

This allegation was not judicially before the court, by any proper form or presentation, and under an administration of Justice more careful of the purity of its records, it would have been stricken out as scandalous and impertinent.

It is a rule of law which admits of no denial, that the acts of legislative bodies, when properly certified, are to be taken as valid and true. Any relaxation of this rule would destroy the confidence of the subject in his government, and overthrow all human institutions. This has been decided in many cases; none, it is believed, dissenting, but a few of which can be cited here.

In Fletcher *vs.* Peck, 6, Cr. 87, it is decided by Marshall, C J. "If an act be constitutional and clothed with the forms of law, the Courts cannot enquire into the motives of the Legislature in passing it"

Neither the constitutionality nor formality of the law in question is denied or doubted

It is ruled in Falconer *vs.* Campbell (2, McLean, 165), and in White *vs* Howe (3, McLean. 111), "If a law bear upon its face the requisite authentication, the vote by which it was passed cannot be enquired into: it is presumed to have been passed by the necessary constitution of the majority"

In Warren *vs.* Beers (23, Wendell, 103), a similar question arose in the Court of Errors, of the State of New York, and in the discussion of that case, (p. 125 of the report) Chancellor Walwath says: "I have very little doubt that this Court is not authorized, upon the demand of the plaintiff's declaration, to look beyond the printed Statute book, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the law of 1838 was passed by a two thirds vote, or merely as a majority bill, if, indeed, a Court is authorized in any way to instigate enquiry into the mode in which a law signed by the Governor and duly certified by the Secretary of State, was passed"

Bradish, President of the Senate, in the discussion of the same case, speaking of the Statute under discussion, says. "It is, therefore, a public act, and having received the requisite sanctions, and been deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, it has become a public record."

Equally strong and to the same effect are the other arguments used, and the cases cited in the examination of that important case.

A similar question arose in the case of the people *vs.* Devlin, decided in the Court of appeals of the State of New York, and reported in 33, New York Reports, p. 269.

In that case, and in reference to the statute then under discussion, Porter (J.) says, "I am of opinion that the legislative journals are not legitimate evidence to impeach the statute produced They are not made so by the constitution; they are not made so by the statute; they were not made so by common law." The same learned judge further says: "Whenever any act or proceeding of such a body becomes necessary to be shown in evidence, such journals may be received; but to impeach the force and effect of a solemn statute, duly certified, no authority can be found within the limits of my research, to admit them to be legitimate evidence, but much authority may be found to the contrary."

In the same case says Campbell, (J.) "When a law confessedly within the power of the legislature to make, comes down to the people, authenticated by the presiding officers of the respective bodies, approved by the Governor and certified by the Secretary of State, to be the law of the State, no citizen, I think, in a private controversy, can call upon the Courts to go behind the record thus made up, and impeach the validity of the law by showing that in its enactment, some form or proceeding had not been adopted or followed by the legislature—the supreme law-maker."

To the same effect are the authorities cited in this case, in the course of its discussion.

The conclusion, therefore, is, that the act in question has not been successfully impeached and cannot sustain this injunction by any want of validity.

Another allegation of the affidavit for the issue of the injunction is that the legislature which authorized the payment of the bonds and warrants in controversy, was a nullity, because the upper branch of it convened and adjourned without a quorum of the members present."

In the case of McCaffry, *vs.* Oury, before cited, the learned Judge who issued this injunction adds to this, as a vital error, that the same body corrected its minutes without a quorum present.

In the case last cited, the learned judge says: "In accordance with the fundamental and unbending principles of the Constitution of the United States, that Constitution and those of the respective States expressly authorize each house of Congress and each house of the Legislature of the several States, to meet and adjourn, and to send for absent members.

"Without such a provision there could be no such meeting, and an adjournment would work a total dissolution of the bodies."

Now, the utter worthlessness of this assertion appears in the fact that neither in the constitution of New York, nor in that of Massachusetts, is there the slightest reference, either by letter or implication, to any power in the legislatures of these States, or either of them, to adjourn from day to day, and send for persons and papers. On the contrary, it is tacitly assumed by both these venerable documents, that their legislatures can do this by their own inherent powers and the necessity of the case.

In several other States of the Union, including New Hampshire and North Carolina, this power is treated as belonging to their respective legislatures, *ex natura;* and when referred to at all, it is by way of limiting an admitted general power.

The British House of Commons is probably the slow growth from the increased wealth, freedom and intelligence of the Commonalty of England, and not the actual positive creation of the whole people of that country, or any considerable number of them. If so, then all the powers of that body—that of adjourning from day to day, and sending for persons and papers, among the rest,—must be an evolution self made, from the inherent faculties belonging to that, as well as to every other legislative body the necessary result of inevitable experience.

From the same unfailing source, if from no other, would the Legislature of Arizona have derived this power.

The truth is, however, that this is one of the great class of vital powers, belonging to every branch of human government, and which are described in LIXth No. of the "Federalist," as "the means of its own preservation."

Finally, however, this power is vested in the legislature of Arizona, if not there by the means before stated, by its own organic act, (Sec. 2, Statutes at Large, vol. 12, p. 604, and sec. 23, of the organic act of New Mexico, Stats. at Large, vol. 9 p. 450). It is the constitutional power of Congress to adjourn by the act of less than a quorum, and send for persons and papers, thus communicated to the legislature of Arizona.

It is the duty of all legislative bodies, whether sitting in quorum or less, to keep journals of each of their sessions. The connection of these journals, which is a duty of the same kind, is nothing more than the rectification of the errors of the written minutes, from the memory of those who were present when they were made; and none but those who were present, are competent to participate in this correction.

The omission of the members of any legislative body, however few, to keep correct journals of their sessions, would be a very grave error, and ought to subject them to severe animadversion.

It may be added that legislatures are not so martial as to punish by such trifles as those thus magnified by the learned Judge who issued the injunction in the present case.

The last allegation of the affidavit for the issue of this injunction, is, that the Governor and Secretary of the Territory acted as Auditors of the bonds and warrants in controversy. It is there roundly asserted that this is a violation of the Organic law, and that the people demand protection against it. No specification of the record or the argument shows what provision of law was thus violated, or what popular right was thus imperiled, or what portion of the people demand protection, or in what manner the claim is made. No more is it made to appear how, either in law or in fact, the officers were incompetent to act as Auditors.

It everywhere appears that the services for which these bonds and warrants had been given were rendered and received; and it nowhere appears that the charges for these services, or any of them, were unfounded or excessive.

It was urged on argument of the cause, and with apparent success, that even if the apportionments of 1866, 1867, and 1868 could be nullities, the acts passed thereunder were of no effect, and the organization of 1867 nugatory, as alleged, that then, as a necessary legal alternative all these would be valid under the Howell Code; and in any event the members of the Legislature are qualified *de facto*, and their acts valid and unquestionable.

Without elaborating this point, it must be stated in its corroboration that the same law never will, without the most overwhelming necessity, allow or recognize the suspension of a paramount and co-ordinate breanch of the government—deprecating, as it does so earnestly, the probable evil consequences of so lamentable a condition.

The conclusion, therefore, of all the foregoing is that the injunction issued in this case ought to be dissolved, with stay of all proceedings until the further order of this Court.

It was earnestly pressed on the argument in this case that the relator was not and could not be AttorneyGeneral, *de facto*, as he describes himself on the record—that office having been abolished before the institution of the same. This exception appears to be true, as matter of fact; it has nowhere been denied and no attempt has been made to answer it.

Although this injunction is dissolved for other reasons, this question must be disposed of as pertaining to the subject of costs.

It may then be assumed here as an undeniable legal proposition, that there can be no officer *de facto* to an office which has been abolished, and which, therefore, has no existence. All the definitions and descriptions of officers *de facto*, it is believed, without exception, assume, as an indispensible element, the legal existence of the office to which the holding pertains. Even the learned Judge who ordered the issue of this injunction does this in the case of McCaffry *vs.* Oury, before cited.

Precedents upon a legal proposition so obvious as this would seem to be entirely superfluous; a few of the many extant may, however, be appropriately cited.

It has been ruled in New York, (Abbott's New York Digest, vol. 4. p 205) that "To constitute an officer *de facto* there must be color of title. A claim under an appointment of title to an office which by law is elective; or a claim under election to an office which by law must be filled by appointment, is no color of title and cannot constitute the claimant an officer *de facto*, so that perjury can be assigned of an oath administered by him;" (Green Co let. 1858—People *vs.* Albertson, 8 How. Pr. 368).

The relator, therefore, was not at the institution of this suit, Attorney-General, *de facto*.

In reference, finally, to this exception it must be said that persons who claim to represent the government *ex relative*, and who bring suits without legal warrant or proper instructions, are as liable for costs as any other class of litigants.

The defendant's exception, above stated, may, as matters of practical interest, be thus disposed of, First: An injunction to prohibit the payment of money, in a case embracing several defendants, would not necessarily be void, because it was issued to and served upon only one of them—he having the sole and exclusive custody of the fund enjoined, and he alone able to make the payment prohibited. Such an injunction is, in effect, an injunction against them all. Those not served, however, it is believed, may come in at any time and summarily move its dissolution; Second, On this exception, it will be perceived, the case is decided in favor of the defendant; Third, Statutory oaths and affidavits, ought to be literally followed in practice; Fourth, This exception has been ruled in favor of the defendant; Fifth, The clerk being, as he is, the proper custodian of the records and seal of the court, can properly issue an injunction under its order; Sixth, It is generally better to follow in practice the literal directions of the Judge's order in the issue of the injunction—unless so long as to encumber the record and swell the costs. The injunction, it is believed, would not be void if the order of the Judge for the issue of the injunction should be substantially followed.

The order of the Court, therefore, is, that in as much as this case came to a hearing, on affidavits for and against the injunction, and was argued by counsel, that thereupon and in consideration thereof, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said injunction issued in this case, be, and the same is hereby, dissolved and annulled; that all proceedings in this Court be stayed until its further order, and that the relator pay the costs which the defendants have incurred upon this injunction, if by them required to do so.

(Signed) JOHN TITUS, J.
Dec. 24, 1869.

A MAN is first judged by his dress; afterwards by what he turns out to be. There is the story of the celebrated painter and poet, Buchin, who walking out one day in very shabby clothes became more an object of derision than regard. He was mortified and went home, and arraying himself in his best again walked out to receive on every hand osequious attention. His mortification turned to anger, and going home he threw his gold laced coat on the floor, and stamping on it, exclaimed: "Art thou Buchin, or am I?"—*Ex.*

THE ties that connect business men with the public—advertise.

The Miner.

Prescott, Arizona, Territory.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1870.

San Francisco Agency.—THOMAS BOYCE is the authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. Orders left at his office, No. 30 (second floor), Merchant's Exchange, California street, below Montgomery, will be promptly attended to.

L. P. FISHER, rooms 20 and 21, Merchant's Exchange, California street, San Francisco, is authorized to act as agent for the MINER.

Single copies of the MINER can be purchased at the Postoffice.

GENERAL ORD'S REPORT.—Major-General E. O. C. Ord is accused of saying some naughty things of the white people of this Territory, in his recent report, but, not having the document on hand, we forbear criticism. If he has, from want of proper knowledge regarding matters here, made some false assertions, he will no doubt correct them after coming here and learning that he has been wrongly informed. He is said to be on his way here now.

SHERMAN DAY, Surveyor-General of California and Arizona, has, by the advice of Governor A. P. K. Safford, appointed our fellow-townsman, Wilson C. Collier, Deputy Surveyor for Mineral District No. 1, of Arizona, which embraces the country about Prescott. This looks as though a chance will soon be given us to acquire patents to our mines.

ONE of our citizens is in receipt of a letter from Arizona City, which states that there was a lively little scrimmage in that place on the morning of January 18th, in which two men were killed, and two others badly wounded. No particulars or names are given, but a statement that all parties concerned were roughs, and "nobody cares."

TAMPERING WITH THE MAILS.—We were shown, on last Wednesday evening, by F. H. Wunderlich, a letter which he had, the day previous, received from San Francisco, and which had been broken open while *en route* to Prescott, by some postmaster or deputy postmaster. Previous to this, Mr. W. informed us that two letters sent him from San Francisco had been stopped on the way, and never reached him. There is a scoundrel in some of the postoffices between here and San Francisco, and we call upon the Postal Agents to unearth him.

DECISION OF JUDGE TITUS.—The whole of this lengthy document is printed on the first page of to-day's MINER, and as it will likely receive a perusal from all Territorial readers of our paper, we will let them form their own opinions regarding it, not having the time nor space requisite for a review of it. But for the fact that it has taken the Tucson *Arizonan* (from which paper we copy it), nearly a month to publish it, it would have been laid before our readers long ago. We thought there was no use of making *three* bites of so small a cherry.

A TAX-RIDDEN PEOPLE.—We are safe in asserting that no people, under the broad canopy of heaven, pay more "taxes" than do the civilized people of Arizona. First, they are bled to sustain County and Territorial officials; then, the U. S. Internal Revenue officials make their accustomed raids, and last, but by no means least—the Apaches—the *bona fide* sovereigns of the Territory, send down swarms of tax-gatherers, who levy upon, seize and carry off everything of value that comes within their reach. We are willing to contribute to the support of all, except the Apaches, and we pray Government to put an injunction upon the scoundrels, right speedily.

THE hand of Death, which recently removed Henry McWard from this world, and the position of Deputy Collector of Customs at Maricopa Wells, in this Territory, opened the way for the infamous Alexander McKey to worm himself into that position. He, the vilest of of the vile fellows who we believe sold themselves to Tucson and McCormick, on the Capital Question, and who afterwards, at the election for Delegate in 1868, made use of the little sense (mean though it be), which Nature by mistake gave him, to elect his chief thief, is now a Federal official at Maricopa Wells, in the Territory of Arizona! Think of this, ye honest, hard working laborers, tradesmen and merchants of Arizona, and recollect that this McKey is the same lazy fellow who dare not show his face to his former constituents in Yuma county. Recollect, also, that it is through McCormick's influence the fellow has risen to the surface, and that the office is the price paid him for misrepresenting his former constituents, and stuffing ballot-boxes.

NEW MEXICO, according to her Governor, owes $60,000. Last year the expenditures were $48,000; receipts, $17,000. There must be a great many disciples of McCormick in our sister Territory.

CAPTAIN DANIEL J. WHITNEY, for many years connected with the California Steam Navigation Company, died at Sacramento, January 21st, from wounds received by his being jammed between two railroad cars.

Our Only Scourge.

Arizona, if rid of murderous Indians, would be an almost perfect Paradise, where people could enjoy life without the fear of losing it, suddenly, by one or all of those terrible fell destroyers—cholera, small-pox, yellow fever, earthquakes, tornadoes, etc., that visit other States and Territories and deal death and destruction in their track. There is not a healthier or more sober geographical patch in the broad field of the Union, nor one that offers more tempting inducements to labor, laziness and capital. Mother Earth, here, has rare favors and rich gifts to bestow upon her children. She never shakes down houses; never breeds any of those fatal diseases so common in other lands; nor does she permit them to even penetrate the air that floats above her. Here, but for the savages, the industrious, hard working man could find plenty to do in the mine, the field and the forest; capital could be made use of to advantage, and laziness, could it but start with a few domestic animals, would thrive and flourish like a green bay tree, for, excepting Texas, Arizona is the best grazing country we know of. Now, while thousands of cattle are dying from hunger on the bare plains of Southern California, almost every foot of Upper Arizona is covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, and, save and except the desert portion, the same may, with truth, be said of Southern Arizona. What with its mines, farming lands, pasturage, timber, pure water and mild, healthy climate, Arizona is yet destined to become one of the wealthiest States in the Union, but she will not, cannot make much headway until the savage Indians that murder and rob her people are planted beneath her soil.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT NEEDED.—It appears to be pretty generally conceded that Congress will soon tack another amendment—the 15th—to the Constitution of the United States, and as a majority of that honorable body profess to believe that an amendment of theirs, directed against a comet, an earthquake, a tornado, or any other obstreperous thing, would "settle" and stop it from playing pranks, we propose that they hurl an amendment against the red rovers of the frontiers—the Indians—and accompany it with the forcible arguments heretofore usually used to enforce amendments—plenty of bullets. The wild Indians of the frontiers will have to be reconstructed, and the sooner the job is done, the better it will be for all concerned. We impeach the savages, but cannot, at present, make our charges "stick," unless Congress aids us to bring the reprobates into Court.

RECENT telegraph despatches to the Los Angeles *News* say that the fleet conveying the remains of George Peabody, had arrived at Portland, Maine; That the Appropriation Committee had reduced the Indian appropriation to $3,000,000; and that the Military committee had nearly finished the bill reducing the army. Three or four hundred supernumary officers will be mustered out; the number of Brigadiers will be reduced to six, and Major-Generals to three.

A CALIFORNIA paper estimates the expenses of a trip to New York as follows: Through ticket, $150; sleeping car ticket to Omaha, $8; meals on an average cost $1 in coin. Total necessary expenses, $175 in currency.

THE Tucson *Arizonan* of January 22d, says that Henry McWard, a native of San Francisco, Cal., died at Tucson, January 19.

The same paper reports more stealing by Indians.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE DEAD.—The San Francisco *Call*, of a recent date, states that George D. Prentice, the brilliant journalist, has passed away. Peace to his ashes.

A JOINT RESOLUTION for the continuance of the income tax has passed the House of Representatives.

THE English Prince, Arthur, arrived at New York January 20.

IMPRISONMENT for debt has been abolished in England.

ANOTHER shock of earthquake was felt at Virginia, Nevada, January 22d.

SENATOR STEWART, of Nevada, has introduced into Congress a bill to abolish the franking privilege and to establish a United States Postage Telegraph system, the full text of which is as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the franking privilege is hereby abolished; and the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized, after advertising, as in other cases, to contract with the lowest responsible bidders for the construction of telegraph lines over the principal mail routes of the United States, and to establish a postal telegraph system with the Postoffice Department; and he shall regulate the charges upon telegraphing so that the revenues of the system shall, as nearly as possible, equal the current expenses for operating the same; and the construction account shall in no year exceed the charge upon the Department of the franking privilege for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869."

A TERRIBLE tornado swept over the Western States, recently.

Interview between our Governor and a Reporter of the New York Herald.

It will be seen from the following, which we copy from the New York *Herald* of January 6th, 1870, that our energetic Governor is spending his time in the East to good purpose—enlightening the Press, people and Government upon our wants and resources. That his efforts may be crowned with success is the prayer of our suffering people:

Governor A. P. K. Safford passed through this city yesterday afternoon on his way to the national capital. Prior to his departure he favored one of the *Herald* representatives with a lengthened visit, and, in the course of an interesting conversation some very important facts were elicited, to which the attention of the public may well be attracted. Governor Safford is a genial gentleman, and, though evidencing the first principles of a true American, could scarcely conceal his feelings regarding the action of the United States government towards the vast and fruitful Territory of Arizona. He appeared to regret exceedingly the callousness of the authorities to the wanton and terrible outrages daily perpetrated by the Indians throughout the wide domain. The sad want of a sufficient military force to repress the frequent crimes of the Apaches, committed with a bold and fiendish defiance, was a subject upon which he dwelt with some earnestness.

After adverting at some length to the warfare at present existing between the inhabitants of Arizona and the Apaches, who, he said, lived entirely by pillage and plunder, Governor Safford went on to state that hitherto the most determined resistance had failed to counteract the terrible destruction they were daily spreading. "The Apaches," he said, "are of a brownish hue, small in stature, cunning, treacherous, very fleet and generally travel in bands of twenty-five and thirty They fight mostly in ambush, their action is instantaneous and their purpose deadly. They have entirely exterminated a people who lived there long since, a people that once largely populated the territory, built towns and cultivated fields. Nothing is now known of that people, except some broken ruins, which point woefully to their destruction; while the time they existed can only be estimated by the soil that has accumulated over them. The Apaches are, indeed, cruel in the extreme, generally disposing of their victims by slow and dreadful tortures.

REPORTER—I presume, sir, that the military force is insufficient to repel a well directed attack on the part of the Indians.

GOVERNOR SAFFORD—Up to the 1st of January we have had an army of 1,500 men, while the Apaches, every one of whom is a savage, number over 20,000. There are only fifteen or twenty military posts throughout the Territory, and I need not add that the force is barely sufficient to carry on even defensive warfare, while the lives and the property of the inhabitants, removed at some distance from the posts, are constantly in imminent danger.

REPORTER—Have any overtures been made to the Apaches—have you ever approached them in a friendly spirit?

Governor Safford—They want no peace whatever. Time after time have the most earnest endeavors been made to bring them to terms, to teach them agricultural pursuits and change their mode of existence. But no; scarcely had they been courteously received when some daring outrage would be committed, after which they would fly to their fastnesses in the thickly wooded forests. Plunder is their ruling passion and they follow it with a will. It is almost impossible to get at them.

Reporter—To accomplish the object sought by the inhabitants of Arizona in the way of arresting the devastation of the Indians what military force do you think would be required?

Governor Safford—About three thousand cavalry and one thousand infantry, it is the opinion of military men that such a force would within a year eradicate the difficulty.

Reporter—The land of Arizona is said to be exceedingly fertile.

Governor Safford—You are right, indeed, sir. The country is very rich, possesses the best grazing, nutritious grasses and every variety of corn. I tell you, if we were free from the annoyances of the Indians we could supply the world. The varieties are very extensive. The arable land produces two crops a year—one crop of wheat, barley and oats, and afterwards a crop of corn. The country has two rainy seasons, the result being most advantageous. In fact there is produced a glorious variety—anything that is raised in any of the zones. But what is the use of it? The inhabitants—a brave, whole souled, industrious people—are daily harassed, to say nothing of the direful calamities that daily occur. It is estimated that within the last eighteen months one-ninth of the adult population of Pima have been murdered, wounded or made captives of.

Reporter—May I enquire whether any provocation is given to the depredators you complain of. You know, sir, of course, that there are two sides to a story.

Governor Safford—Provocation! Why, certainly not. The most earnest efforts to secure peace have proved fruitless. Moreover, they are most merciless in their diabolical cruelties. For instance, when they secure a few captives they celebrate the event in the woods with barbarous festivities. The tribes assemble together for two or three days, the victims meanwhile being publicly exposed to the vilest tortures. They are then slowly put to death. I have referred to the great wealth of the soil, and I should have mentioned the fact that it is exceedingly rich in minerals, the mountains abounding in gold and silver; but the efforts of the industrious in striving to develop the mines are completely paralyzed. There is one mine, perhaps the richest on the Pacific coast, called the Vulture mine, but so great have been the dangers attending its development, consequent upon the atrocities of the Apaches, that it has almost been abandoned. The trains taking the ore have constantly been attacked. Indeed, very recently seventy-two mules and their drivers were killed.

Reporter—Does not the military force offer any protection?

Governor Safford—Oh, certainly, and does its very utmost, but, as I said before, it is inadequate. The farmer who tills the field is obliged to carry a rifle, while his wife remains at home to take care of the house. A reign of terror exists nearly all the time.

Reporter—Under the circumstances, what would you recommend as a proper course to be pursued?

Governor Safford—As a matter of economy, to say nothing of humanity, I think the Government should expend a sufficient sum to secure a permanent peace. Such a course would induce immigration. Surely, if you cannot protect yourself you cannot protect the country. I am firmly convinced that the policy which is now being pursued by the Government will never tend to develove the country, while wealth never can be accumulated.

Reporter—Have you, sir, considered what the result of the present policy of the Government is likely to be?

Governor Safford—Why, the inevitable consequence must be—if no radical change be quickly made—that the Indians shall be acknowledged the ruling power in Arizona. I earnestly hope the Government will take a decisive step in the matter. The sooner a large population shall be attracted to that country the better, and after a time the Government will be entirely free from further expense in affording protection. In August last, I tendered the Government the services of 300 picked men to enter on a campaign for six months, we furnishing our own horses and giving our time, asking nothing in return but our rations. But the Government declined our services on the ground that it had no right to accept them.

Reporter—Do you believe that oppressive measures towards the Indians are absolutely necessary, or that they deserve to be exterminated?

Governor Safford—By no means. I have great sympathy with the Indians that desire to be peaceable, and would extend to them all the kindness possible. I believe in teaching them agriculture and placing them in a position where they can protect themselves. I do not believe in extermination, for the Indians have their rights; but the inhabitants of the Territories have also their rights, and desire peace. There are several very peaceable and industrious tribes, including the Pimas, Maricopas, Mohaves, Yumas, Papagoes and others, on good terms with the inhabitants, and they prosecute their agricultural labors with earnestness and honesty. But it is easily to be seen that over a territory three times as large as the State of New York, some sufficient force is requisite in order to protect the peaceably disposed. I may mention an incident to show the vigor with which even the women defend their homes; for when the Indians capture them they treat them shamefully, so horribly, indeed, that death to the victims were far preferable. Two years ago a member of the Legislature left his home for Prescott, which was distant about two miles. In his absence the Indians came and commenced a determined attack on his house. His wife, a lady of some self-posession, immediately armed herself with a double-barrelled gun, and was not by any means unsuccessful in disposing of some of her enemies. But finding that she had only two charges of shot left, she at once despatched a little Spanish boy to her husband, informing him of the occurrence and requesting an additional supply of ammunition. I merely mention this to show you that these attacks are so numerous and unexpected that the women do not hesitate to take up arms for the defence of the country.

REPORTER—It is argued that because the Territory of Arizona pays such a little revenue to the Government it is unreasonable to ask an additional supply of troops.

Governor Safford—I am very glad you mentioned that. Now, is it not very plain that we cannot accumulate wealth without working for it? If the Government lends us the necessary assistance to develop the vast resources of a land teeming with milk and honey, the advantages will be mutual. The amount of revenue we pay the Government can be measured almost by the protection afforded us. New York and Massachusetts and other great States had to contend against many difficulties before they arrived at their present stage of prosperity. Now, we have a great country and wish to develop its magnificent resources. All our trade, an it is considerable, comes to New York. Every dollar we make is so much for the revenues of the Government, and it is only fair to hope that our desire to prosper and spread around the advantages which this country affords will meet with a willing response from the proper authorities.

Having thus expressed his views upon a subject of considerable importance, Governor Safford, after a friendly adieu, took his departure.

The Colorado River Country.

In compliance with the desire of a friend on the lower Colorado river, we give place to the following, which was, he tells us, written by him to a friend in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, and published in the *Constitution*, of that place:

As you desired information in regard to this country, I will endeavor to give you as much as possible. Along the Colorado river, which forms the line between Lower California and Arizona, there are some very fine stock ranches, or farms, and the Indians raise considerable corn, some wheat, watermellons, beans and pumpkins. All that is raised, comes from the overflowing of the river about the last of July or first of August, which continues some six weeks.

The mines of gold, silver, lead and copper, are thought to be very rich, and there are many salt mines. It is the opinion of everybody here, that these mines would all be worked at great profit, were they anywhere but in Arizona. It costs a mint to work a mine here now. We have but one line of schooners and steamers between here and San Francisco, and freight is so high, capitalists cannot work their mines to any advantage. If we ever get the railroad they talk of, you may look out for the richest country in the world—California not excepted. We have fine farming land right in the heart of the best mining country, which is settling up fast, with hard-working, industrious people. Some of them have fine orchards, where I have eaten the finest peaches I ever saw. They have a church and a school, also a brass band. The population is about three hundred. Although the Indians steal and murder, the settlers keep hammering away, knowing that they live in the richest country, and that emigration is bound to come in sooner or later. We think our time is about at hand. Montana, California, Nevada and Idaho have had their turn, and we look for Arizona's turn next. And unlike other mining countries, which a rush of people has flooded, if you overthrow the mines, you can go to farming, after the Indians are routed out, which the Government seems determined to do at present. Heretofore, the Indian has done about as he pleased; he could come to the fort and get provisions and amunition and then go into the woods and kill whom he could find there, and when too closely pursued, he had only to go to the fort for protection, for if a man killed him while he was getting provisions at the fort, that man was sure to have the soldiers after him. The Mexicans, although at peace with us, are about as bad as the Indians. They are not as bold as they used to be, but they kill a man now and then. If they get across the line, it is not safe for three or four men to follow them, for the authorities will keep them, and their friends will watch and kill you on the road.

The season this year has been very dry, no rain for six months and the river low. Vegetables are scarce. The mines are shelling out gold finely, from $4 to $16 per day. Flour is selling at $8 and beans at $9 per cwt.; and everything else in proportion.

Your most obedient, J. R. H.

Protection Badly Wanted for Arizona

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

Governor Safford of Arizona, is now in this city, on his way to Washington for the purpose of securing additional military protection for that Territory. He has a plan, approved by General George H. Thomas and other eminent army officers whom he has consulted, which he proposes to submit to the Federal authorities. It seems to be feasible and merits a trial. At present the Apache Indians are scourging industry and enterprise of every description out of Arizona, or keeping them within the narrow and guarded limits of a few of the principal towns. Of all the American Indian tribes, the Apaches are indisputably the worst. They are monsters of revenge and cruelty, practicing refinements of torture upon captives compared with which the worst horrors of the Spanish inquisition were mild. Possessing all the deep cunning of their race, they are, when in considerable numbers, formidable foes to small bands of white men. Within the last two years their successes have emboldened them, and their raids upon small white settlements have been more daring and bloody than ever. According to a tabular statement, one-ninth of the able-bodied white population has been killed, wounded or missing in engagements with the Apaches within eighteen months; and the retirement from service of nearly one-half of the fifteen hundred United States soldiers now on duty there, at an early day, raises the alarming query—what will become of the rest of the white inhabitants? Unless something is done by the Government, it seems only a question of time when the whites will be extirpated or driven out from that auriferous and in many other respects rich and valuable Territory. Besides the claims which peaceful and law-abiding Arizonians have upon the general government for protection, a duty is obligatory upon the authorities to defend the mails, which are now exposed to the most frightful risks in the passage across the infested region. Within a year no less than three mails have been stopped, the guards and passengers all killed, and the letters destroyed. To put an end to all these murders and outrages, Governor Safford desires a force of not more than four thousand troops—say three thousand cavalry and one thousand infantry. This number would be sufficient, in his opinion, to hunt the Apaches into their hiding places, to break up their largest parties, to keep them perpetually on the move, and either drive them into Mexico (which is their natural destination when molested) or to kill off in encounters a large proportion of their warriors, and compel the rest to feel that they are at last conquered and to sue for peace. He does not advocate the extermination of the Apaches as some do, but only to force them to realize that they have at last met their masters, and that there can be no compromise between clearing out of the Territory and settling down on reservations like other Indian tribes. When subjugated he would have them treated with the utmost kindness and humanity. It is the belief of Governor Safford and of other Arizonians competent to form an opinion on the subject, that one year of earnest military operations with four thousand troops would suffice to break the power of the Apaches and terrorize them into submission. The attempt should be made. There is a manifest incongruity in spending millions of dollars to buy new lands that we do not want and refusing to expend a reasonable sum to make territory that we already have, and that is worth having, habitable by civilized beings and a source of great revenue to the country. The regular troops, it is hardly necessary to say, would be auxiliary to the efforts of the citizens of Arizona, who have hitherto, with their limited resources, done the best part of the fighting.

HERBERT BOWERS,

Post Trader, Fort Whipple, A. T.,

Has recently replenished his stock of

Groceries, Provisions, Can Fruits, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.,

And is Selling Very Cheap.

Fort Whipple, January 1, 1870

MONTEZUMA SALOON.

This Saloon has been re-furnished and fixed up in fine style. None but the best Liquors, Wines, Cigars etc., served to friends and customers. Call and satisfy yourselves.

C. A. LUKE, Proprietor.

Prescott, Arizona, Feb. 5, 1870.

FOR SALE, OR RENT.—Two farms of 160 acres each, situated on the Rio Verde, with water privilege, houses, implements, etc.

Apply to JOS. MELVIN, Rio Verde, or WORMSER & CO., Prescott, feb5tf

The Miner.

Local Intelligence.

PRESCOTT, February 12, 1870.

NEW HOUSE.—Another new frame building is being erected on the east side of the plaza, adjoining Judge Berry's gun-smith shop.

BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.—Our worthy fellow-citizen, John Laughlin, whose place of business is on Granite street, is in receipt of the goods recently purchased by him in San Francisco, and is selling boots, shoes, gaiters, etc., at a small advance on cost and freight. Being by trade a boot and shoe maker, he flatters himself that his stock was selected with greater care, and purchased at lower prices than any similar stock heretofore brought to the Territory. Having, also, on hand a large stock of material, he is prepared to manufacture the most fascinating boots, shoes and gaiters, or the clumsiest, stoutest "prospectors," at short notice. Give John your patronage, Arizonians.

"OUR HOME PHYSICIAN," by Dr. George M. Beard, is the best medical work in the English language, and every family in this Territory should procure a copy. Persons wishing to canvass for the book, should address "Western Publishing Agency, San Francisco, California.

DEATH OF MATTHEW SAX.—Matthew Sax, who was attacked and wounded by Indians, on the first instant, lingered until last Wednesday morning, when his spirit took its flight to the regions of the blessed, *where, we hope, no Apaches* are at large.

A post mortem examination was made by Doctors McCandless and Kendall. The cavity of the wound was thoroughly explored, but the bullets which caused his death were not found, having passed down behind the left lung, showing distinct traces of their murderous course. It was not deemed expedient to further dissect, and the body was neatly prepared for burial, and interred Wednesday evening.

ACTING-GOVERNOR BASHFORD has been pleased to commission Henry W. Fleury, of this town, Probate Judge of this (Yavapai) county, *vice* Judge Brooks, whose term expires pretty soon, if it has not already ended. Mr Fleury is well known to our citizens, as a good, honest old man We think he will prove an honest, faithful officer, but, had the question of his appointment been submitted to the people of the county, he would not, we think, have been selected to fill the office He belongs to the "outfit," however, and had to be provided for. God grant that Cavanaugh's bill—giving the people of the Territories the right to elect *all their* officers—may become a law. We are sick of the appointing business, not that Mr. Fleury is offensive to us, but that the thing of saddling us with officers not of our choice is distasteful to a free people

Hezekiah Brooks, the retiring Judge has filled the office in a very satisfactory manner.

J H BEHAN, County Recorder, has moved into his new house on Capitol Hill, where, also, are the records, emblems, etc, of the Recorder's office

OUR ancient and honorable friend, T. H. Head took a trip into the woods adjoining town, Thursday last, and in his rambles came across fresh Indian signs. It is scarcely necessary for us to inform our readers that Mr. Head left that vicinity quite speedily. The Ishmaelites are on duty. *Look out for them.*

NOT a single copy of any of the San Francisco weekly papers came to the Prescott P. O. by last mail. What kept them from coming is a question we have heard asked, many times, since the arrival of the mail.

A BUSY DAY.—Tuesday last was a right lively day in Prescott Early in the morning, a San Bernardino freight train arrived, with goods, household furniture, etc., for A. O. Noyes, John Laughlin, Ed. W. Wells, and others. Next, there came a train of eight wagons, from Tubac, a town near the Sonora line, some 310 miles from Prescott. It brought flour for Levi Bashford, of this place. This flour was manufactured at the mill of Mr. Yerkes. The train was twenty-three days in coming from Tubac to Prescott. Next, came Grant's stage, with passengers, mails and express packages from California. A train of three large wagons, drawn by long strings of oxen, also arrived from Hardyville on the Colorado river, with flour, bacon, and other articles needed in this market.

After unloading, the trains went out to Noyes & Curtis' saw-mill and re-loaded with lumber for Wickenburg and other points south and west. Besides all this freighting business, some twenty-five or thirty miners were purchasing and packing tools and provisions to take with them to Pine Grove District. Since then, matters have looked rather tame, but still business has been good, and is steadily improving. To make times very good and lively, we but need a good fall of rain or snow.

WE have it from pretty good authority that, one day this week, Brevet-Major-General Frank Wheaton, Commander of the Sub-District of Upper Arizona, called upon Wm. F. Turner, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this Territory, at his residence in Prescott, and asked him if he had written a certain letter to the Secretary of War, charging him (General Wheaton) and the officers under his command, at Fort Whipple, with having swindled the Government, in various ways. The Chief Justice denied having done so, when the General pulled from his pocket the letter alluded to (which, as is usual in such cases, had been forwarded to him from the War Office), opened it and asked the Chief Justice if it was not his signature that appeared at the bottom of the letter. The "Chief" surveyed the characters and acknowledged that he wrote it, whereupon General Wheaton gave the Judicial magnate a piece of his mind; indeed, we are told that he pronounced the Judge a a weighty old liar, etc., etc.

Mining Matters.

BIG BUG DISTRICT.

It gives us unbounded pleasure to be able to state that the 10-stamp quartz mill of the Big Bug Mining Company is still in operation, crushing ore from an extension claim of the Eugenie lode, in Big Bug District. L. C. Gray, one of the owners of mill and mine, arrived in Prescott, Thursday evening last, with a bar of gold worth between $1,800 and $1,900, the proceeds of about eighty tons of ore. The little mill was less than nine days crushing this ore and producing the above amount of gold. The mine was looking splendid. Mr. Gray is highly pleased. He thinks the result of next run will be much better, as his Superintendent, Mr. McCarthy, had adopted means whereby more gold will be saved. It is the opinion of Messrs. Gray and McCarthy that enough free gold is now lost, per day, to defray the expenses of running the mill. The success of the Big Bug operation—which is now a settled fact—has inspired everybody hereabouts with fresh hope and courage.

"PINE GROVE DISTRICT."

A couple of weeks ago, some excitement was created by the reported discovery of rich placer diggings near the Bradshaw mountain, and many miners went out there, who, upon examination, found that the diggings were too poor to pay. Some of them then returned to Prescott. Others—some fifteen or sixteen in number—kept on prospecting, and were soon after rewarded for their labors in sinking holes and climbing steep mountains by finding what, in the opinion of many, *is the richest gold bearing quartz lode on the Pacific slope.* This lodge is near the summit of the Bradshaw mountain, in a thickly timbered and well watered region. It has been traced a distance of 5,000 feet, and upwards of twenty claims have been located upon it. The rock is partly decomposed, and the gold is, of course, *free.* We have seen several prospects that were panned out of this ledge, and must say that they were big Some of this gold was coarse. It is thought that it will yield from $200 to $300 per ton in arastras, but this is all speculation. However, we will soon know how much it will pay, as arastras are being erected to test the matter. Other lodes were found, but, of course, none as rich as the one above spoken of. Placer mines were also struck, which, said miners have assured us, will pay to work. We need scarcely say that those who own interests in Pine Grove District feel that they are in luck. We are not one of them.

WALKER'S DISTRICT.

The miners of this old district are almost tired waiting and praying for water. The same is the case in Hassayampa District. The Sterling mill and Charley Taylor's arastras are in running order, awaiting the flow of the fluid. We have nothing new from Wickenburg and Walnut Grove Districts. The placer miners of Lower Lynx creek are bringing in considerable gold, for which our merchants pay $18 per ounce.

ST VALENTINE'S DAY comes on Monday next. Henderson & Bro, and Barnard & Co., have valentines for sale

"ALMOST" AN ACCIDENT.—Tuesday night last, as a lady and two gentlemen were riding home from a ball, in a buggy, the wheels of the vehicle dropped into a low place in the road, when the driver lost his balance, and fell out. The other gallant "jumped out to catch hold of the reins," when the horses started, leaving the gallants spilled on the road. The young lady became frightened, jumped from the buggy to the ground, where she landed, all right.

RUMORS.—It is rumored here that Wm. F. Turner, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this Territory, and Isham Reavis, Associate Justice, will soon be ousted from their positions, and should they, not many tears will be shed, for neither of them are admired by our people. In fact, we would thank Congress to remove the whole batch of imported Federal officials, and let us elect our own rulers. The imported gents have been tried and found wanting. Wherein have we sinned that we should be saddled with "rejected" Eastern politicians?

It is also rumored that General Kirkham's brother in-law, has received the appointment of "sole trader," post trader, sutler, or something else, for all the military posts in this vicinity. If so, it will be an act of injustice to one or more of our citizens.

Another rumor is to the effect that a contract for supplying all Government posts in New Mexico and Arizona, has been awarded a man who lives in St. Louis, Missouri, and that said man will ship the supplies by railroad to the end of the Kansas Pacific; thence by wagon, *via* the 35th Parallel route.

And still another: That General Jeff. C. Davis is coming down here to command the troops in this Territory.

IT was reported in town, during the early part of the present week, that a large party of Indians had made a descent upon Reamis' ranch, Lower Lynx creek, and drove off Mr. Reamis' stock. Upon inquiry we learn that a large party of savages passed the ranch, but did not molest anything.

TRACKS of Indians have, it is said, been seen on the town site of Prescott, and near Fort Whipple, during the week. We doubt it not, for there is nothing in the Howell Code, or Judge Titus' opinion, to stop them from sneaking around o' nights.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FLOUR.—D. Henderson & Bro., are now selling best quality California flour for $18.00 (Currency), per cwt. See their advertisement.

BIG BUG sent a large and smiling delegation to town this week. They are pleased with the turn affairs have taken in the rich old district, and well they may.

C. A. LUKE, of the Montezuma Saloon, will please accept our thanks for that bottle of good old whisky sent us by Jos. Knott. It will last us a long time, should not some of our friends drop in and help empty it. We take it for medical purposes.

PERSONAL, ETC.—D. Henderson, merchant of this place, arrived home Tuesday last, in Grant's stage. Mr. H. has been to San Francisco, where he purchased a large stock of goods, which is now on the way here. In order to try an experiment, he had his goods shipped to Anaheim, but he assures us that, all things considered, he would have done quite as well, had he ordered them to be landed at Wilmington or San Pedro. Upon leaving here, it was his intention to buy in New York, but learning that he could do nearly as well in San Francisco, he gave most of his patronage to the merchants of that city. He, however, telegraphed East for a large stock of hats, these articles being cheaper there than in San Francisco. His goods will arrive here about the first of next month.

Philip Sheerer, another business man of this place, who has been to California, arrived home Tuesday last, looking extremely well. He, too, purchased a lot of choice articles in San Francisco.

C. E. Hitchcock, George W. Curtis and G. W. Arnold, started Californiawards Saturday morning last. Mr. Hitchcock may visit New York before he returns again. He left well pleased with this part of the Territory, and took with him a great deal of the gold taken out by him in Big Bug District. His energy and ability has contributed much to the first real success made in quartz mining in this part of the Territory—that made at Big Bug. Long may he wave. Mr. Curtis goes to California to visit a brother whom he has not seen in several years; also, to transact some business for himself and partner, A. O. Noyes, who together own the pioneer saw-mill of the Territory, as well as the Chase quartz mill. Mr. Arnold came here to look at the country, and as he goes back well pleased with everything examined by him; we expect his visit will result in good to the the Territory.

General A. J. Alexander, U. S. Army, who has held several important commands in this Territory, and "reconstructed" a good many Indians, started East, on leave of absence, Tuesday last.

John G. Campbell, of the firm of Campbell & Buffum, Prescott, started for San Francisco, on the same day in company with General Alexander. His object in visiting the "Bay," is to purchase goods for this market. Hope he will buy cheap, so that he may be able to furnish us poor cusses what we need, for reasonable prices, in "jaw-bone."

F. H. Wunderlich and family, took their departure from among us last Thursday morning, and started for San Francisco. So, also, did S. C. Miller and wife, and Mrs. Saunders (mother of Mrs. Miller), who go to Los Angeles county to visit friends. We wish all of these people, who are old and highly respected Arizonians, a safe journey, pleasant time in California, and a speedy return to Arizona.

A lady, the mother of Theodore Otto, of this place, arrived here from Michigan, early the present week, and has taken up her residence with her son.

Geo. W. Bangbart and family have gone to reside on their ranch in Chino valley. Sorry that they have left us.

Willard Rice, guide at Camp Date Creek, is up here on business. He brings nothing new from below.

DR. KENDALL'S Pioneer Drug Store, north side of the plaza, is now well filled with drugs, medicines, perfumery, etc. The Dr. received by late trains from California, a great many useful articles, which he is selling for reasonable prices. He also received a variety of almanacs, which he is giving away to all who call for them.

A GREAT deal is said in praise of Bowers' and Bro.'s new flouring mill, on the Agua Frio, and of the miller, George Grubb, according to whose plans and under whose directions the mill was erected, but not having yet paid it a visit, we cannot say more than that the flour made by it is very good. We have been informed that when the wheat now on hand and to be received this winter, is ground up, the mill will have made forty tons of flour.

A COMPETENT chemist, of this vicinity, has recently made tests which prove that the water of our mountains and valleys contains just enough sulphate of iron to render it a health-giving beverage. Wonder if the knowledge of this fact will have a tendency to bring it into more general use among "hard drinkers." Guess not.

LUMBER.—A. O. Noyes & G. W. Curtis, owners of the Quartz Mountain Saw-mill, have recently purchased from John A. Rush, all the lumber owned by him, so that they now own all the lumber in town.

PERSONS recently from the Lower Agua Frio, say that the small grain—wheat and barley—was growing finely. Mr. Branaman and family had removed from Leonora valley to Pinon ranch.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.—Mr. Hooker, of Hinds & Hooker, Government contractors, arrived here recently from the Southern part of the Territory, with a drove of cattle and sheep, that are destined to be manufactured into meat to feed Uncle Sam's soldiers or Indians. It is impossible to foretell which. Mr. Hooker told a man who told us that he found very little grass on his way up, until reaching Wickenburg, in this county. There is plenty of it hereabouts.

BALL.—Sam. C. Miller gave a ball and supper, at his residence in Miller valley, the evening previous to his departure for California. The house was thronged with Mr. and Mrs. M's friends, and dancing was freely indulged in.

ANOTHER INDIAN DEPREDATION.—A small party of Indians visited Little Copper creek, one night last week, and drove off four head of animals, belonging to some placer miners on the Hassayampa. The Indians were pursued by Messrs. Thompson, Duff, Kelly, Jones and another man, almost to Lynx creek. The pursuing party came very near catching the savages. They found, upon the trail, a bridle, made out of buckskin, and about sixty pounds of horse or mule meat, which the Indians, in their hurried flight, left behind them.

RAIN commenced falling, Friday evening, just as we were going to press.

DR. JONES' freight train returned from Camp Verde, Friday evening, and took on lumber, at Noyes & Curtis' yard, for Wickenburg and other places.

THE Legislature of California has repealed the law against carrying deadly weapons. That is right.

A SAN FRANCISCO despatch, of date Jan. 25th, to the Los Angeles *News*, says:

A girl, six years of age, named Maggie Ryan, was outraged and murdered under a house on Pacific street, yesterday. The fiend who committed the deed is unknown, although detectives are hard at work.

New Advertisements.

$18.00..................$18.00

You Can Buy

First Quality San Francisco Commercial Flour for Eighteen Dollars, Currency,

At D. HENDERSON & BRO'S.

Prescott, February 12, 1870.

A USEFUL HOME BOOK.

CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED FOR

"OUR HOME PHYSICIAN,"

By Dr. GEORGE M. BEARD, of New York.
Copyrighted 1869.

It contains over 1,000 pages, treating plainly and fully upon the preservation of health, and the simplest successful treatment of all diseases, nursing the sick, etc The Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal says, "It is the best book on *popular medicine* we know of The Rochester (N. Y) Express says "Our Home Physician is decidedly the best work on health and disease that has ever been published in this country. It is full of sound, practical sense, that commends itself to every reader" "*Our Home Physician*," by Dr. Beard, contains *latest improvements* in domestic practice. It is the only complete Family Medical Book written since 1860; for proof notice date of copyright on page following title page. *Buy no other*, and you will not be deceived. Write for circular containing endorsements, etc.

Address **Western Publishing Agency,**
fe12'70 San Francisco, California.

NOTICE.

At a regular organized meeting of the miners of "Pine Grove District," held in said district on the 31st day of January, 1870, the following laws and resolutions were adopted:

SECTION 1st. This district shall be known as the "Pine Grove Mining District," and shall include all that section of country known as the "Bradshaw Mountains," not included in any other lawfully formed mining district.

SEC. 2d. That all claims located on quartz lodes, in this district, shall consist of two hundred feet, following the main lode, with fifty feet on each side of said lode, allowing, in all cases, two hundred feet, extra, to the discoverers.

SEC. 3d. That no work shall be required to be done, in order to hold any Claim in this District, until the cessation of Indian hostilities.

SEC. 4th. That the Recorder shall be allowed one dollar for each notice of one name, and one dollar and fifty cents if more than one name; and in all cases, if so required, shall give to the Claimant a certificate, showing the time the Record was made.

SEC. 5th. That all Placer Claims shall not exceed three hundred feet in length and one hundred feet in width.

On motion, Jos. Melchoir was elected Recorder, after which the meeting adjourned until further notice.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of Wormser & Co., has, this day been dissolved by mutual consent. F. H. Wunderlich has withdrawn, and the business will be continued by M. Wormser & A. Wertheimer, under the name and style of Wormser & Wertheimer, who assume all liabilities of the old firm and will collect all debts due the same.

M. WORMSER,
A. WERTHEIMER.

Prescott, Arizona, February 1, 1870. feb12

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Office Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
ARIZONA CITY, A. T.,
January 25th, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in Quadruplicate, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M. on **Saturday, February 19th, 1870,** for supplying the following articles, *viz:*

Twenty-four Thousand (24,000) Pounds, net, FLOUR, Of standard superfine quality.

Eighteen Thousand (18,000) Pounds, net, BEANS, of good merchantable quality.

Nine Thousand (9,000) Pounds, net, BARLEY, of good merchantable quality.

Eighteen Thousand (18,000) Pounds, net, BEEF CATTLE, fit for immediate slaughter and issue.

Bids will be received for the whole, or for each article separately, at the option of bidders.

Delivery of the supplies will be required as follows, *viz:* Flour, Beans and Barley, either at Arizona City, or the Colorado River Reservation, A. T., about March 15th, April 15th, and May 15th, 1870, one-third each, depending upon the trips of the steamers up the Colorado River.

The Beef Cattle, on the Colorado River Reservation, not before March 10th, or later than March 15th, 1870, and subject to the following conditions, *viz:*

Not to weigh over five hundred pounds, net, per head; to be weighed, if practicable, and from the live weight of each animal, thus ascertained, its net weight to be determined by deducting therefrom fifty per centum. If weighed, not to be fed or watered for from six to nine hours previously. If impracticable to weigh on scales, the herd to be separated and arranged into three equal lots, according to their apparent weight, as heavy, medium and light cattle; an average animal selected from each lot, killed and dressed as prescribed by the U S. Army Regulations, and the average net weight of the three animals thus selected, killed and dressed, to be accepted as the average net weight of the herd. The examination and determination of the acceptability, and net weight of the beef cattle to be by a Board composed of the Special Indian Agent on duty on the reservation, an officer of the Army selected by said Agent, and a person selected by the contractor.

Prices will be stated in U. S. gold coin, expressed in writing as well as in figures.

Payment will be made by Legal Tender Checks on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, San Francisco, at latest selling quotations available on date of payment, upon receipt of a certificate from the Agent on duty on the reservation, stating that supplies have been received and are of the required quantity and quality.

Two responsible sureties must be named and must certify on the bids their willingness to go bond in the sum of fifty per centum of the value of the contract.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each article, and to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope,—"*Proposals for Indian Supplies.*"

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brevet Colonel U. S. Army,
fe5t3 Superintendent.

Stock Ranched.

STOCK, OF ALL KINDS, RANCHED and otherwise well taken care of, by the undersigned, at his ranch, in Williamson Valley, at five dollars a head, per month, U. S. currency.

WM. SIMMONS.

Williamson Valley, November 18, 1869. m3

Prescott Advertisements.

E. J. COOK.........................ED. F. BOWERS

COOK & BOWERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions,
Clothing, Dry-Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails, Quicksilver,
Tobacco Cigars, etc.

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets

Prescott, Arizona. de7c6

COOK & BOWERS

Are Selling

The Best California Flour

For $20 per cwt., in Currency, and

Arizona Flour,

(Made at Bowers & Bro's Mill,) for $18.00, Currency.

For Sale.

A splendid, new, **Thorough-brace WAGON,** of Kemble & Co's manufacture, suitable for four or two horses, with lead bars, rack and everything in complete order.

Inquire of W. HARVEY BROWN,
B'v't Lt.-Col. U. S. Army,
jan15t3 Camp Verde, A. T.

For Sale, or Rent.

An **IMPROVED RANCH,** on Granite Creek, 3½ miles north of Prescott, with dwelling house, farming implements, cooking utensils, etc.

Inquire at BOWERS' STORE, Fort Whipple. jy14

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Just received, by the undersigned, FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, direct from the East, which he offers for sale at San Francisco prices.

H. W. HELLMAN,
Main Street, No. 2, Downey Block,
Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Dec. 8, 1869. ja8t4

Notice to Settle Accounts.

All persons indebted to the firm of COOK & BOWERS are requested to come forward, immediately, and settle.

E. J. COOK,
E. F. BOWERS.

Prescott, Arizona, Jan. 15, 1870.

I. O. O. F., ARIZONA LODGE, NO. 1.

Regular Meetings of this Lodge on Wednesday Evenings, at Masonic Hall. Members of the Order, in good standing, are invited to attend.

E. J. COOK, N. G.
J. T. ALSAP, R. S.

AZTLAN LODGE, No. 177, F. & A. M.

Regular Meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Sojourning brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

G. W. CURTIS, W. M.
E. W. WELLS, Secretary.

JACKSON & BRO'S

Bar & Billiard Saloon,

Next door to Campbell & Buffum's Brick Store,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

Contains two of Phelan & Collender's best Billiard Tables, and is well supplied with choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

We have recently renovated, refurnished and fixed up our Saloon, so that it is now the neatest and cosiest place of resort in Northern Arizona.

JACKSON & BRO.

Prescott, February 6, 1869.

ORIENTAL BAKERY AND SALOON

Next door to the Miner Office.

FRESH BREAD, PIES AND CAKES,

Always on hand.

GOOD BOARD

Furnished by the week, day, or meal.

Oysters, Sardines, etc.,

Served in good style, at all hours.

DAN. HATZ, Proprietor.

Prescott, December 18, 1869.

ARIZONA BREWERY AND SALOON

Next Door to the Post Office.

Excellent Lager Beer,

Of our own manufacture,

Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Always on hand, and for sale.

JACKSON & BRO.

Prescott, October 2, 1869.

Pioneer Meat Market.

Granite Street, Prescott.

Constantly on hand,

Beef, Pork, Mutton,

Pork Sausages, Potatoes, Onions, &c.

WM. N. KELLY, Proprietor.

Prescott, November 27, 1869.

TO THE FARMERS OF NORTHERN ARIZONA.

FORT WHIPPLE, ARIZONA,
January 30, 1870.

The interests of the public service will, I believe, be promoted, and also the interests of this section of the Territory advanced, without prejudice to the interests of other localities, if the Farmers, or Ranchmen, of Northern Arizona, and especially those of Yavapai County, will send me a written statement, each individual for himself, of the number of tons of Hay, and the number of tons of shelled Corn, or Barley, he has at present for sale, and the number of tons, of each, which he expects to be able to raise and sell from his next crop.

C. W. FOSTER,
Brevet Colonel, and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.
Chief Quartermaster Sub Dist. Upper Arizo

The Miner.

A WONDERFUL STORY.—It is said that in the tombs of the Necropolis of ancient Egypt, two kinds of mummies have been found. One is incomplete—that is to say, all organs necessary for life have been separated from them; the other, on the contrary, is quite complete. Having observed this, a Swedish chemist, Dr. Grusselback, who has the reputation of being both great and learned, Professor of the University of Upsal, has come to the conclusion that the Egyptian mummies are not at all, as has been said and believed for some thousands of years, bodies embalmed by any process of preservation whatever, but that they are really the bodies of individuals whose life has been momentarily suspended, with the intention of restoring them at some future time, only the secret of preservation has now been lost. Meanwhile, Prof. Grusselback adduces many proofs in support of his ideas; among others, his experiments during the last ten years, which he says have already proven successful. He took a snake and treated it in such a manner as to benumb it as though it had been carved in marble, and it was so brittle that had he allowed it to fall, it would have broken into fragments. In this state he kept it for several years, and then restored it to life by sprinkling it with a stimulating fluid, the composition of which is his secret. For fifteen years the snake has been undergoing an existence composed of successive deaths and resurrections, apparently without sustaining any harm. The Professor is reported to have sent a petition to his government, requesting that a criminal who has been condemned to death may be given to him to be treated in the same manner as the snake, promising to restore him to life in two years. It is understood that the man who undergoes this experiment is to be pardoned. Whether the Swedish Government has accepted or rejected the learned chemist's proposals is not known.

LATE INVENTIONS.—W. S. Bronson, of Hartford (Conn.), has recently invented a cooking-stove, which is a self-feeding, perpetual burner, in which fire may be kept from fall to spring. The general arrangement of the stove is similar to that of the base-burners, long in successful use for heating purposes only, and its consumption of fuel is said to be moderate and economical. "The Empire Sash Lock" is a new contrivance for holding window sashes square up, at any desired hight, each sash working independently of the other. The greater the force applied from outside to open the window the harder the lock resists, and the invention is generally liked by carpenters and house-builders. Horse-hair soles, for the warmth and protection of the feet, are coming into general use this winter, and they are said to be "the best thing out." They are worn inside the boot. Miss Maggie Clyde, a Pennsylvania lass, has invented an umbrella arrangement, which consists in making the staff in sections joined together, and in a gutter around the rim, for conducting the water to one point, with a single opening for its discharge. Iron laths are being generally used in buildings, on account of the greater security against fire. Some genius has invented a "base burner" tobacco pipe, and a novel institution it is. The tobacco is fired at the bottom, as coals are in a base-burner stove, and the pipe, like a stove, may be replenished at will at the top. It is said to be much cleaner and decidedly more convenient than the old fashioned article.

REGISTERED LETTER SYSTEM.—We are not aware to whose comprehensive mind the registered letter system first suggested itself, nor do we recollect who first suggested its adoption by the Post-office Department; but we do know that a more ridiculous swindle was never given the form of law. In the first place, the government charges five cents extra for sending a registered letter, and what does the sender get in return? Nothing whatever. The Government takes no increased responsibility for the safe delivery of the money. On the contrary, the registration constitutes an excellent advertisement to dishonest employes in the postoffices that there is something in that letter that can be stolen. It enables the Department to search for the lost letter, but does it add anything to its ability to detect the mail robber? Not one iota. If the Department is disposed to go into the insurance business, it should take the risk that it charges for, and be responsible for the safe delivery of the money into the hands of the party to whom it is directed. This would be something more like equity. As it is, parties are required to pay more, while they secure no additional advantages over the regular process of transportation.—*Detroit Free Press.*

TOM HOOD AND MR. STOKES.—Tom Hood said he wrote to his butcher that it was necessary, for the sake of cheap literature and the interests of the reading public, that he should furnish him with meat at a very trifling percentage above cost price, and that Mr. Stokes replied: "Sir, Respectin' your note, Cheap literature be blowed! Butchers must live as well as other people; and if so be you or the redin' public wants to have meat at cost price, you must buy your beasteses and kill yourselves."

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The railway system of the United States has increased the value of farm lands, and of agricultural products as well as all the iron and woolen factories in the nation. It gives employment to nearly 250,000 men, and there are probably not less than 1,000,000 men, women and children dependent upon it for the comforts and necessaries of life. They pay their work people about $5,000,000 per annum in wages, and an additional $50,000,000 is paid by them for locomotives, rails, and sundry other articles of iron in common use on their roads.

AN old stable keeper in England says he has never had a bad foot on his horses since he commenced the practice of bedding on a thick layer of sawdust. Pine sawdust he finds the best, oak the worst.

HARTFORD, Conn., put up $2,000,000 worth of new buildings last year.

SOME one calls Ashley "a coincidence of wind, lungs and hair-oil, who never intentionally injured anybody, but whose life has been an abuse of existence."

ONE of the standing orders on the reporters slate of a New York daily is "write up Jim Fisk."

DR. HUFELAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Stomach Bitters.

The first and most healthful Tonic ever introduced into the United States is still the leading article, and more of this sold than of all other so-called Tonics or Bitters.

For Sale by the Trade by TAYLOR & BENDEL, Sole Agents, 409 and 411 Clay Street, San Francisco, California.

Prescott Advertisements.

THE

LARGEST AND BEST

Assortment of Goods

Ever brought to Prescott, is now on hand at

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM'S

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,	PROVISIONS,
WINES,	LIQUORS,
TOBACCO,	CIGARS,
CLOTHING,	DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS,	SHOES,
HARDWARE,	TINWARE,
GLASSWARE,	CROCKERY,
MINING TOOLS,	FARMING TOOLS,
PAINTS,	OILS,
GLASS,	PUTTY,
STATIONERY,	CUTLERY,
CONFECTIONERY,	PERFUMERY,
GUNS,	PISTOLS,
AMMUNITION,	MEDICINES,
TOYS,	FIREWORKS,
&c., &c.,	&c.

☞ We can fit and suit anybody and everybody, in anything and everything, at all times, at

REASONABLE PRICES.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.

Prescott, July 17, 1869

Business & Professional Cards.

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Tucson, Arizona,
Will practice his profession in all the Courts of the Territory.

HARLEY H. CARTTER,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
La Paz, Yuma County, Arizona,
Will attend to business in all the courts of the Territory.
sep4'69tf

JOHN M. ROUNTREE,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Prescott, Arizona.

J. P. HARGRAVE,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Prescott, Arizona.

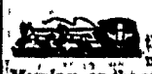
A. E. DAVIS,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Mohave City, Arizona Territory.

Dr. J. N. McCANDLESS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(Late of the U. S. Army,)
Offers his services to the people of Prescott and vicinity. Can be found, at all hours, except when professionally engaged, at his office, in Allen & White's store, Montezuma street, Prescott.
Prescott, November 7, 1868.

G. W. BARNARD,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
OFFICE—In the Postoffice, north side of the Plaza, Prescott. jan15'70

R. B. YUILL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Wickenburg, Arizona.

La Paz and San Bernardino.



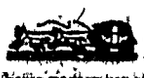
The Stages of the undersigned, carrying the U. S. Overland Mail, leave San Bernardino, California, every Wednesday Morning, on the arrival of the Los Angeles stages, for La Paz, Arizona, arriving at La Paz every Saturday morning and departing every Saturday evening.

☞ Passengers, packages, etc, transported at low rates.

Agents—JOSEPH MARKS, San Bernardino; GRAY & CO, La Paz. WATERS & NOBLE, Proprietors.
San Bernardino, March 20, 1869. apr20tf

ARIZONA STAGE LINE.

La Paz to Prescott.

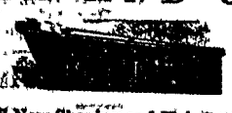


Regular Weekly Trips, by Stage, with the Mail, will be made between La Paz and Prescott. A four-horse passenger stage will leave La Paz every Saturday, connecting with the the stages on the California end of the line, from San Bernardino; arriving at Wickenburg on Mondays, and at Prescott on Tuesdays. Passengers returning will arrive at La Paz on Fridays, connecting with the stage for California that departs Saturday morning.

☞ Packages, &c., forwarded on reasonable terms.

JAMES GRANT, Contractor.
Prescott, October 2, 1869.

WARM AND COLD



At OTTO'S New Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon, Montezuma Street.....Prescott, Arizona.

☞ Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., in the most approved manner. THEODORE OTTO.

Prescott Advertisements.

That's a Fact.—What's a Fact?

THAT THE

NEW YORK CHEAP STORE

Is the Only Store in the Territory that Receives Goods Direct from New York.

By this arrangement, the proprietor saves the enormous tariff usually levied by San Francisco merchants, and is thereby enabled to sell goods cheaper than any other merchant in Arizona.

I have on hand,

Henry's Improved Rifles and Cartridges
Colt's Revolvers, Holsters and Belts,
Percussion Caps, Flasks, Pouches,

A Large Stock of

Boots, (including Rubber Boots,) Shoes, Hats, Socks, Cooking Stoves, Axes, Nails, etc., etc., together with a large stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Suitable for this Market.

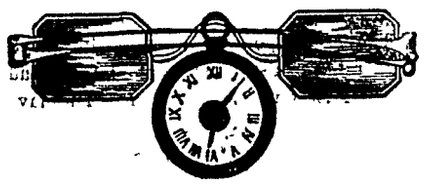
☞ Call and see for yourselves.

LEVI BASHFORD.
Prescott, March 20, 1899.

L. B. JEWELL & Co.,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

South side of Plaza, Prescott.



Have on hand, for sale, a fine assortment of

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

☞ Jewelry, of all kinds, made to order. Repairing done with care and promptness. au7

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Done in Good Style, At the MINER Office.
Orders solicited. Prices reasonable.

JOHN H. MARION, Proprietor.
Prescott, Arizona, April 10, 1869.

PACIFIC BREWERY,

MONTEZUMA STREET,
Next door to the MINER Office, Prescott.

GOOD LAGER BEER,
Liquors and Cigars,
Always on hand and for sale.

As we brew our own Beer, and take great pains to make it O K, lovers of the healthy, strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and trying our medicine.

JOHN RAIBLE,
PHILIP SHEERER.
Prescott, October 5, 1867.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of ALONZO YOUNG, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the undersigned, Administrator of the above-named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same to the undersigned, at his residence in Prescott, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the first publication of this notice.

L. D. HOOPER,
Administrator.
By J. M. ROUNTREE, Attorney.
Prescott, December 18, 1869. 2m

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of ROBERT WINNING, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, Administrator of the above-named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to James M. Thomas, at his residence near Prescott, Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona.

JAMES M. THOMAS, Administrator.
By JOHN HOWARD, Attorney.
Prescott, A. T., December 26, 1869.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating in any manner whatever a certain **Voucher, in Duplicate,** issued by Captain N. D. A. Sawyer, M. S. K., U. S. Army, at Camp McDowell, A. T., April 30, 1869, in favor of Hinton, Hooper & Co., for $1,089 70 U. S. coin, or its equivalent in U. S. currency at date of payment, said voucher having been stolen from the U. S. Mail, while *en route* from Maricopa Wells to Arizona City, A. T.

New vouchers for the above specified amounts having been issued by order of the Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, payment of the original or stolen voucher has been stopped. The undersigned never having signed said voucher, any signature to the same purporting to be theirs will be a forgery.

HINTON, HOOPER & CO.,
By their successors,
HOOPER, WHITING & CO.
Arizona City, A. T., January 1, 1870. nov15ml

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN SAW-MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of

All Kinds of Lumber,

For Building purposes, and for Mills and Mining.

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. O. NOYES,
GEO. CURTIS.
Prescott, August 7, 1869. sep17'67

☞ HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

☞ PURE COD LIVER OIL, At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

☞ A full supply of all the Patent Medicines At Dr. KENDALL'S Pioneer Drug Store.

Prescott Advertisements.

D. HENDERSON & BRO.

Keep on hand, for sale, at very low prices, for cash, a fine assortment of

GENTS' READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Furnishing Goods,
Mission, Pioneer and Cassimere Shirts,
Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions,
Confectionery, Stationery. Tobacco, Cigars,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Buckskin and Kid Gloves, Cutlery, Clocks,
Henry, Spencer and Colt's Rifles, Colt's Pistols, Blasting and Sporting Powder,
Fixed Ammunition,
Caps, Fuse,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Fine Meerschaum Pipes,
Also, an excellent assortment of

DRY-GOODS.

D. HENDERSON & BRO.,
Wholesale and Retail Merchants,
Corner Granite and Gurley streets,
jan9'69 Prescott, Arizona

PIONEER DRUG STORE.

Prescott, **Arizona.**

On hand and for sale,

Hall's Balsam for the Lungs
Townsend's Sarsaparilla
Ayers' "
Bristol's "
Hall's "
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
" *Ague Cure,*
Osgood's India Cholagogue,
Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Perry Davis's Pain Killer,
Goodale's Catarrh Remedy,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers,
Dr. Devine's Pitch Lozenge,
Keating's Cough "
Jayne's Patent Medicines,

And, in fact, a full assortment of all the Patent Medicines usually found in drug stores.

Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Perfumery,

And a large supply of Dispensing Medicines.

N. B.—Physicians' prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. G. D. KENDALL.

☞ Dr. Kendall's office—In rear of Drug Store.
Prescott, April 24, 1868.

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz and Prescott.

... DEALERS IN ....

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott.
nov2'67tf

WORMSER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA,

.... DEALERS IN ....

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Farming and Mining Implements, etc.,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR OLD pioneer friends and the public generally to their new and splendid assortment of goods, recently purchased, by one of the firm, in San Francisco, and now on hand at their store in Prescott.

Give us a call and see for yourselves. We are *not* selling for ruinous prices; our motto is and has been, "Live and Let Live."

Merchants, farmers, miners and others, wishing to purchase goods, would do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

WORMSER & CO.,
my16'68 Prescott, Arizona

PIONEER LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD ANnounce to their friends and the public that they have re-opened the old, convenient and comfortable Pioneer Stable,

On Granite Street,

Next door to the Quartz Rock Saloon, and that they are prepared to feed and take care of animals entrusted to their care, in a proper manner.

☞ Good Saddle animals always on hand, for hire.

LOUIS WORTMAN.
WILLIAM BRECHT.
Prescott, January 9, 1869.

PLAZA FEED AND SALE STABLE.

Goodwin Street, Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

THE undersigned, having purchased the Stable of J. D. Monihon, would respectfully inform the public, that they intend keeping constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the lowest rates, for *Cash.*

☞ Team, Saddle and Pack Animals always on hand for sale or hire.

GIDEON BROOKE,
JACOB LYNN.
Prescott, October 24, 1868.

WRITING MATERIAL, of all kinds, For Sale at the Postoffice.

Wickenburg.

MAGNOLIA BREWERY

AND SALOON,

Wickenburg, Arizona Territory.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public and his old friends, that he is now manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand, a superior quality of

LAGER BEER,

For Wholesale and Retail, in Bottles or Kegs.

THE SALOON is well supplied with excellent Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., and contains

Two Good Billiard Tables.

The patronage of the public is solicited.
m14'68 A. H. PEEPLES, Proprietor.

A. BARNETT,

.... DEALER IN ....

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, &c.

WICKENBURG, ARIZONA.

☞ Sells cheaper than any other merchant in Central Arizona. nov20'67.

Miscellaneous.

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California, Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and MERCHANTS, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. *We buy nothing from second hands;* thereby *saving* the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE. "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.
Arizona City, November 20, 1867.

EHRENBERG.

J. GOLDWATER & BRO.,

Wholesale Dealers In

Dry-Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Grain, Groceries, Provisions, etc.,

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that they are now located at the new

TOWN OF "EHRENBERG,"

Where they are prepared to receive merchandise, for storage or transportation, free of charge.

EHRENBERG is situate on the east bank of the Colorado river, seven miles below La Paz, at the best and most convenient landing on the river, and is connected with the principal towns of the interior by good wagon roads.

The benefits to be derived by shipping goods *via* Ehrenburg are, *a saving of five dollars per ton,* and less handling of goods.

Freight to Wickenburg, four cents from the landing.

All merchandise consigned to us, either for storage or transportation, will be attended to with care and despatch.

For further particulars, inquire of

J. GOLDWATER & BRO.,
Commission and Forwarding Agents,
sep18'69tf Ehrenburg, Arizona.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID.

☞ Quick Cures and Moderate Charges.

DR. DOHERTY'S

Private Medical and Surgical Institute.

Sacramento Street, below Montgomery (opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office). Private entrance on Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound and scientific medical aid in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of Secrecy and all Sexual Disorders.

To Correspondents.

Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the States and Territories, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of DR. DOHERTY in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. DR. DOHERTY takes this opportunity of observing that all letters are opened and replied to only by himself, and the latter as promptly as possible.

If the case be full and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies) will be forwarded without delay, and in such manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

Consultation, by letter, or otherwise, free.

Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay.

Address, W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.
San Francisco, Cal.

Spermatorrhea.

DR. DOHERTY has just published an important pamphlet, embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotence or Virility, being a short Treatise on Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Nervous or Physical Debility consequent upon this Affection, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent FREE by mail on receipt of Six Cents in postage stamps for return postage.

Address, W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.
mr13-6m San Francisco, Cal.

☞ Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME VII. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1870. NUMBER 8.

THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

—AT—

PRESCOTT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, One Year,	$7 00
" " Six Months	4 00
" " Three Months,	2 50
Single Copies,	25

Papers will not be sent unless paid for in advance, and will *invariably* be discontinued at the end of the time paid for.

ADVERTISING:

One square, one time, $3.00; each additional time, $1.50. Each additional square, same rate.

A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months.

Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.

Job Printing.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietor is determined to execute all work with which he may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

☞ *Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work.*

J. H. MARION,
Editor and Proprietor.

Business & Professional Cards.

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ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Tucson, Arizona,

Will practice his profession in all the Courts of the Territory

HARLEY H. CARTTER,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

La Paz, Yuma County, Arizona.

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Prescott, Arizona.

J. P. HARGRAVE

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Prescott, Arizona

A. E. DAVIS,

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(Late of the U. S. Army,)

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San Bernardino, March 20, 1869. apr20tf

ARIZONA STAGE LINE

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☞ Packages, &c., forwarded on reasonable terms.

JAMES GRANT, Contractor.

Prescott, October 2, 1869.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, CHEAP.

The Thunderbolt Quartz Mill situated on Lynx creek.

Apply to HENRY W. FLEURY.

Prescott August 21, 1869.

Camp Verde and Vicinity.

The "boys" of Company C, 21st Infantry, are evidently well pleased with that portion of Yavapai county in which they live and thrive; for at this season of the year, it is a delightful retreat. Following is a letter from one of them to a friend—a cavalryman—at Fort Whipple, detailing in joyful mood, the many good things to be had for the shooting and catching of them; and the "sights" to be seen in that vicinity. We are sorry that the writer did not devote some of his praises to the noble mountain stream that sweeps through the valley and adds so much relish to life, in his "Paradise." But, here is what he says:

CAMP VERDE, ARIZONA,
January 20, 1870.

DEAR JAMES!—You boys up at Whipple just think yourselves a little ahead of us Verdeans, but I can tell you all you are mistaken. Can't you come down here with an escort sometime? then you will see fun—it is about here. You never saw such sport; deer are as plenty as butterflies in summer—venison, we are sick of, and prefer beef; then the geese and ducks can be counted by hundreds, and every fellow has two feather pillows, and our First Sergeant has almost enough feathers to make a bed. I do not know if you have white swans or not. We have lots of them, and beaver are so thick that some of us are thinking of going into the fur trade; and fish, good gracious, the trout are splendid—weigh two and three pounds each.

I guess we have one thing about these diggings that you haven't—the caves. They are hundreds of years old, and we think the people who lived in them built them to keep out of the way of the flood that you read about in the Bible—they are ever so far up from the valley; and here is the Montezuma Well, accounts of which have been put in all the Eastern and California papers.

Only a little while ago, we dug up an old Indian and one of his crockeryware pots, just under the Colonel's window. I wonder if his spook ever went into the house. There is a big Indian graveyard down at the settlements, all covered with stones.

There are bear around here, as one of the boys saw tracks when coming to camp. Mr. Crawford, an experienced frontiersman, sees Indian fires every time he comes to camp. There is gold on top of the mountains, too. One of the herders pulled up a bush and found shining gold at its roots. He said it was a good showing for gold. There is lots of it somewhere, but the man has been discharged, and we don't know the exact place. It is a fact

Well, the drum is beating fatigue call, and I have to turn out and clean camp. Do you cavalry fellows do that? Write soon.

Your friend, BILL.

THE Arizona MINER considers a railroad along the Thirty-second Parallel not feasible. Fortunately, however, it betrays in another column what its ideas of feasibility are. It reprints a defence of the French enthusiast who proposes a telegraph to the planets.—*San Diego Union.*

Considering that the new editor of the *Union* has been but a short time *lying* in wait for a chance to misrepresent the MINER, we give him credit for doing so successfully, in the above item. The MINER has never considered a railroad along the 32d Parallel not feasible, although it might be *fusible*, and the chances are that it would, for the heat of the sun in the desert region through which the *Union* wishes a road built is, in summer time, almost, if not quite, sufficient to melt rails and burn ties. In reprinting "a defence of the French enthusiast who proposes a telegraph to the planets," it was not our intention to give him or his crazy project aid, countenance or comfort, but to let our readers see that there was one man in the world more crazy and visionary than any one of the coterie of dazed individuals who think they will live to see a railroad on the route of the 32d parallel, with San Diego as its terminal point. Only that, and nothing more.

NORWAY OATS.—We see, by the papers, that this variety of oats has been tried by several Eastern farmers, with gratifying results. Its yield has surprised all who have tried it. On some farms, where the ground was manured well, harrowed fine and the oat sowed thin, in drills, the yield, per acre, approximated 100 bushels. The straw of the Norway is said to be more nutritious than that of any other variety. Some of our go-ahead farmers ought to procure a small lot of Norway, and see how it will do in Arizona.

THE California papers boast that the Eureka mine, at Grass Valley, in that State, pays about $2,000 per day. Guess the Vulture, near Wickenburg, in this county and Territory, pays almost as much.

DEADLY HONORS.—The command of the Fifth Military District, says the San Francisco *Call*, has been a singularly fatal honor. Some two years ago, when, in the ups and downs of the Johnson removals, it fell upon General Griffin, he lived to enjoy it but a few weeks. Last year, Gen. L. H. Rousseau was taken, and this year, on the very anniversary of Rousseau's death, the telegraph flashed over the land the news of the demise of his successor, Major-General Joseph A. Mower. The taking off of this last officer was extremely sudden, he having been ill but five days.

THE ARIZONA MINER, a neatly printed and well edited paper, just received from that far off country, says flour is selling at $21 per hundred, in greenbacks, which is much cheaper than usual.—*Clarksville (Tenn.) Chronicle.*

While thanking the *Chronicle* for the compliment paid us, we beg to assure it that the price of flour is now down to $18, (currency), per hundred, and that in less than a year it will be down to $12. Heretofore, we have had to import every pound of flour used in this section of the Territory from abroad, but now, we have two flouring mills, and with the blessing of God, will, this year, raise enough wheat and make a sufficient quantity of flour to at least cause prices of the article to come down.

H. C. AUSTIN has been "confirmed" Register of the Land Office at Los Angeles, California. The *News* compliments him by saying: "As we must have a Republican, we congratulate the public that so unexceptionable a gentleman is the appointee."

IT has been proposed to abolish the Senate of Illinois, and vest all Legislative powers in an Assembly, to be composed of not less than three hundred members. Don't think the plan would work well.

THE Santa Fe (New Mexico) *Post*, apologises for having neglected to exchange with the MINER and *Arizonan*. All right, Mr. *Post*. Be sure and sin no more.

WE are favored with a copy of a Masonic Address delivered at Prescott, Arizona, December 27th, by Hon. John A. Rush. We are glad to find in the candor and vigor of of his speech, that our old-time friend and associate has lost nothing of the ability which once distinguished him as a California Senator, and still later as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Territory which he has made his home.—*Elko (Nevada) Independent.*

Mr. Rush is the same candid, vigorous man he used to be in California, Brother Street, and according to population, his friends are as numerous here as they were there.

IDLE MEN.—There are, it is said, over 7,000 men in San Francisco, who are unable to obtain employment, and still the papers of that city keep on howling for immigrants. Thank God, no man who is not too lazy to work need be idle in Arizona.

A SHORT time ago, we asked some of our California exchanges for information regarding the price of freight overland, *via* railroad, berween New York and San Francisco, and the Los Angeles *News* has been pleased to inform us that it thinks 4½ cents is the price.

ARIZONA MINES.—"Capt." Samuel Adams thinks "there are no richer gold mines in the United States than those of Arizona." The Captain's brain-box is correct.

THERE are six hundred and thirty Smiths in Langley's San Francisco Directory.

LIEBIG says that he can make gold out of fluids, but it costs two dollars to make one. [*Exchange.*

And yet there are men on this coast who have made piles of gold and greenbacks by concocting and selling "fluids."

FAITH AND WORKS.—One of our worthy citizens having married a young, blooming, buxom young girl for his second helpmate; she being withal strongly imbued in the faith of the Latter Day Saints, must needs be very zealous in attempting the conversion of her husband to her way of thinking, allowing no opportunity to pass without expostulating on the danger in remaining outside the fold, until the good man became wearied with the pious rasping. An idea came to his relief, by which he expected to silence the battery. He at once put it into practice by announcing to his over zealous wife, that he was struck with conviction and was going to become a Mormon. The wife was much rejoiced at the promising fruit of her planing. Well, says the husband, I am determined to be a thorough Saint, and will require at least six more wives. This opened the eyes of the proselyting wife, who could not see the necessity of more wives. She finally came to the conclusion, that with the Lord's help they might continue on their earthly pilgrimage together, and possibly reach the desired heaven of rest without having seven wives clinging to his coat tail. Her faith fell short in fulfilling the text, "seven women shall cleave to the skirts of one man."—*San Bernardino Guardian, Feb. 5.*

The Congressional "Globe"—How its Contents are made up—What Congressmen Don't Say—How Speeches are made—Amusing Incidents.

[Wahington Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

The Congressional *Globe* is a Congressional nuisance. It is a dull, tedious lie, by the side of which Bancroft's United States grows in interest. The Solons claim and exercise the privilege of correcting, with dull afterthought their impromptu stupidity; and so, at the expense of millions taken from the hard earnings of the people in the way of heavy taxation, an opaque after-dinner oration is perpetuated in huge volumes that few receive and no one reads. There is a lot of Bohemians here who make a precarious living by writing these speeches for illiterate Congressmen. They write for any party on either side. One told me, last winter, in great glee, how he had prepared a speech for an honorable member, and, in a few days after, was employed to answer his own argument by a gentleman in the opposition, and he did it with a decided success. And these fellows' brains are wrought into type and published at the expense of the people. An amusing illustration of this sort of rascality is a matter of *Globe* record. A member of the House asked leave to print an unread speech, which was granted. A few days after another honorable gentleman obtained the same privilege. When the two speeches appeared they were one and the same. The drunken Bohemian had sold the same article to two different members.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTH.—The New York *Tribune* pays the following tribute to the South:

The South has two noble characteristics, which, left to their natural workings in society, are enough in themselves to lift communities from any depths of disaster and set them on the highway of renown. She has a brave way of looking facts in the face, admitting the truth, comprehending the extent of a disaster as a preliminary to fresh enterprise. This she honestly came by through the blood of the men who two hundred years ago felled original oaks and pines on the banks of the Potomac, the James, the Roanoke and the Savanah. Second, the crowning occupation to which every good Southerner aspires; the noblest, purest, most honest, and permanent vocation for man is, in his own opinion, that of a tiller of the soil. Given these as premises in any society, and no disaster can prove irretrievable."

EFFECTS OF A PROHIBITORY TARIFF.—The New York *World*, arguing to the effect of a prohibitory tariff to destroy commerce, and the domestic industries dependent upon it, illustrates its conclusion by this practical statement:

Twelve years ago, from the top of Trinity, these busy beehives of industry might have been seen, or the smoke from their chimneys:

Allaire Works, 700 hands, now a car-stable.
Etna Works, 600 hands, shut up.
Neptune Works, 500 hands, shut up.
Novelty Works, 800 hands, liquidating.
South Brooklyn Works, liquidating; Fulton Works, ceased to exist.

The Morgan Works and the Delamater Works to-day employ less than half the number of men they employed when all these rival works were crowded and prosperous.

AMONG the many curious stories told about the old frigate *Constitution*, is the following:

On board the *Guerriere*, when captured, was Lieutenant, afterwards Admiral, Chads. Ill-luck put him on board the *Java*, when she was crippled and sunk. Years afterwards, Lieutenant Chads, having become a Captain or Admiral, found himself lying at anchor alongside of his old enemy, in the harbor of Toulon, Commodore Patterson in command. By some great oversight, in firing a salute the guns of the *Constitution* were left shotted, and the missiles were sent wildly among the peaceful shipping—among others, reaching the English flag-ship, killing several. Tradition says that Admiral Chads rushed on deck, and rather impetuously remarked, "D—n that old ship, I believe she will never stop firing at me!"

"A GOAK."—Under this heading, the Arizona *Miner* of the 15th inst., in noticing one of the items furnished us by our friend Mr. D. Henderson, of Prescott, alludes to the matter in his usual "gay and happy" style. Let us inform the *Miner* that the laugh comes in at our expense, in misunderstanding the hasty sketch given us by our friend. Fortunately, Mr. Henderson has returned to this city, and we handed him the paper, and received this explanation: That he was informed at Wickenburg that it was the intention of the Vulture Company to encase the engineer's and firemen's places on the steam wagon, which they are about importing from Scotland, so as to protect them from Indian attacks while on the road from the mine to the mill. That, and nothing more.—*Los Angeles Star*, Jan. 20.

Satisfactory.

THE venerable Bishop James O. Andrew, who assisted in the late South Carolina Conference at Cheraw, is at present in Charleston. Bishop Andrew is not only the Senior Bishop in the M. E. Church, South, but is the oldest Methodist Bishop in America, having been elected to that high and responsible office in 1832. The venerable minister was admitted into the South Carolina Conference fifty-eight years ago.—*Clarksville (Tenn.) Chronicle.*

A MEMPHIS paper tells of a beautiful young lady in that town who suddenly seized a man and brutally married him.

Wisdom of a Colored Solomon—A Negro Court in Charleston.

In Charleston, South Carolina, a short time ago, a pedler representing a Boston bucket factory, came ashore from a steamer, carrying about a dozen diminutive specimens of his merchandise, and, taking up the first street he came to, offered them right and left. He had not progressed far before a negro policeman accosted him and carried him before a coal-black justice, charged with peddling without a license. The sable magistrate not only fined him the cool sum of $100, but roundly lectured the man of buckets on his conduct. He paid the fine and left "the court" and city in thorough disgust. On the same day a drummer from New York was arraigned before his sable honor for the same offence. The drummer insisted that he had sold nothing, only been offering, but had made no sales. Whereupon the black dignitary told him to prove that, but while hunting up the proof he must leave $50 with him by way of bail. The drummer handed over the money, went out and brought in two or three merchants, who all stated that he had sold nothing to them. After the witnesses got through the following decision was delivered: "Dis court hab heard de prefixes and de conclusion to dis kase, and decides dat the Yankee hab left de case in doubt; and it bein de law to gib de State de benefit ob de doubt, dis court will keep de fifty dollars."

THE SAN DIEGO JAIL.—The San Francisco *Bulletin* gets off the following good one at the expense of San Diego:

A gentleman belonging in this city, but who has just returned from a trip to San Diego, tells an amusing story of the manner in which offenders against the laws are incarcerated there. It seems that a large and commodious jail was erected at the county seat, Old San Diego, at a cost of $50,000. The good citizens of that burg rejoiced greatly thereat, and retired to their couches in that calm state of mind which characterizes a feeling of security. No need of watchmen now; the sight of the imposing edifice would have a wholesome effect upon rascals. Old San Diego was jubilant; New San Diego smiled complacently. A crime was committed, the perpetrator captured. Here was a chance to initiate the jail which was too good to be lost. The Sheriff was equal to the situation. He marched his prisoner to a cell and turned the key with the air of a conquerer. Then the guardian of the peace walked into the bar-room to dilate upon the merits of the limbo before the crowd of loungers. While in the midst of his harangue, a stranger stepped into the place and invited all hands to drink. Of course everybody smiled, including the Sheriff. Then the officer and stranger had a little chat together.

Sheriff—You resemble a man I locked up a short time ago.

Stranger—Yes. I heard there was a rascal in town that looked something like me. Glad you've got him.

Shortly after, the stranger left, and when the officer went to the jail to feed his prisoner, he found the establishment empty. The jail was condemned immediately, and prisoners are now confined in an iron boiler in the outskirts of the town.

STANTON A SUICIDE!—A strange and painful rumor has been whispered around to-day relative to the death of the late Secretary Stanton—almost too strange for belief. It is said that the sudden death of Mr. Stanton was the act of a suicide—that he cut his throat. Those who speak of it give the fact that the public was not permitted to view the body of the deceased in the funeral casket. Although Mr. Stanton in life gave evidence of great personal courage, it would be a strange end for the career of a man in his position. It is also said the insurance company in which deceased had a life policy, are to investigate the rumor.—*N. Y. Democrat.*

IN his salutatory, in the *Christian Union*, Henry Ward Beecher pitches into denominational unions of Christians in the following manner:

There will never be moral unity among Christians until the phantasy of Corporate Union is expelled from the imagination. Not only is the labor for Der ainational Unity misdirected and wasted upon an impossibility, but it is largely the very cause of those evils which have sprung from sectarianism. Each sect assumes itself to be "THE CHURCH;" is tolerant while it is weak; is conscientiously conceited when strong; but is arrogant and pugnacious in all circumstances. In the Roman Church there is but one Pope, but among Protestant Churches each sect is a pretentious pope."

WHAT A HEAVY LOSS?—The Grass Valley *Union* says:

"If Donner county is created, Placer county will loose several well known places, and the glory of much of her history—'Ground Hog's Glory,' 'Hell's Delight,' 'Miller's Defeat,' 'Ladies' Cañon,' 'Devil's Basin,' 'Hell's Half Acre,' and a few other places of like significance will be in the new county. 'Shirt Tail Cañon,' however, will be retained in Placer county. Placer should fight the new county in order to retain her glorious nomenclature of towns.

AN English journal likens the ignorance of some English officers to that of an American Secretary of the Navy, who, it reports, once uttered his unfeigned surprise on going aboard of one of his own ships in the expressive words, "Why, the darned thing's below."

TORONTO is organizing a female lodge of Odd Fellows.

The Arizona Miner.

Prescott, Arizona Territory.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1870.

San Francisco Agency.—THOMAS BOYCE is the authorized agent of the MINER in San Francisco. Orders left at his office, No. 30 (second floor), Merchant's Exchange, California street, near Montgomery, will be promptly attended to.

L. P. FISHER, rooms 20 and 21 Merchant's Exchange, California street, San Francisco, is authorized to act as agent for the MINER.

Single copies of the MINER can be purchased at the Postoffice.

The Hostile Red Man and His Recent Deviltries.

The letter of our Camp McDowell correspondent, which we, to-day, print, brings to mind, most painfully, scenes of murder and robbery which we know have been committed in the southern section of our Territory. We have become so accustomed to seeing and hearing of, like barbarities committed upon unoffending American citizens by these monsters in human shape—the devilish Apaches—that we fear the view or recital thereof does not make as deep an impression upon our minds as formerly. This must not be. We must not become as callous to these things as are the officers of our Government, who lay back in easy positions, where they are free from dangers of all sort, and barely listen to the mournful wails of our people for protection. Great God, is it possible that the American People and the officers of their Government mean to continue deaf to our cries for aid? Why do not the Senators and Representatives of the Pacific coast rise in their places in Congress, and tell that body some truths regarding this Territory. Tell the Government that it is responsible for the murder of its citizens and soldiers in Arizona, by not at once putting an end to the bushwhacking war that is being waged against them. Our military and civil officers must, we know, be weary of asking for more troops, and never having their requests complied with, and it strikes us that the Press and people of the Territory are in the same condition. Yet, there is nothing like pressing a point or points, and the MINER will continue to press these matters upon Government so long as the necessity for so doing exists.

In addition to the murders and robberies detailed in our letter from Camp McDowell, we have news that, quite recently, the savages attacked the mail party at a point between Apache Pass and Tucson, but, succeeded in doing no more than killing a mule. The driver and escort, very luckily, got away and arrived at Apache Pass, all safe. Upon learning the news, Colonel Barnard, took some of his troopers, pursued them, killed eleven of them, took one prisoner and captured four horses.

We have, also, a rumor to the effect that about ten days ago, a large party of the savages visited Salt River and drove off eight or nine hundred head of cattle. This rumor needs confirmation, although it is said that Mr. McKinney brought the news from Salt River to Black Cañon, where he arrived some six or seven days ago.

Although the savages have not been very bad in this vicinity for some time past, they are here in force, and there is no telling how soon they may start in. The cavalry companies are getting ready to start for New Mexico, and the Commander of the Sub-district is almost powerless to aid our people. But, of one thing we feel quite certain, he will do everything in his power for us.

PLENTY OF GRASS.—Although last summer was uncommonly dry, and the present winter has, so far, been equally so, the grass all over Northern Arizona is excellent. Grass is said to be scarce in the southern part of the Territory, and we have been informed that cattle are suffering there. They should not be allowed to suffer and die for want of food, when, by driving them into this section, plenty of it can be obtained. The stock owners of Southern California are also invited to drive their starving herds this way. Better lose a few head by Indians than have all die for want of food.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—It is settled that the Third cavalry, now in New Mexico, is to change half a regiment at a time with the Eighth, in Arizona. The Eighth cavalry Head quarters have already moved, by rail, to New Mexico, from Fort Halleck, with two companies of the 8th. D company, Lieutenant Gibson, and L company, Captain Hobart, from Fort Whipple, and B company, Captain W. McCleave, from Date Creek, will, we learn, start for New Mexico in a few days. The Third is expected to start from New Mexico at the same time. We are sorry for having to part with the brave old Eighth, but orders must be obeyed and submitted to.

It is said that Johnny Apache corralled the sum of $2,000 currency, in the late raid near Tucson. We presume that the money was in one of the wagons rifled by the red skins.

OUR California exchanges are burthened with railroad talk. They want to string out their rails in this direction. Rail on, gentlemen; we can stand all such railery.

Pima County Things.

We have the Tucson *Arizonan* of January 29th, and from it learn that John B. Allen had quit merchandising and was about to visit Guaymas and San Francisco....M. B. Duffield had been re-appointed Special Postal Agent and Inspector for Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado....The *Arizonan* wishes to engage a good steady printer. Such an one, it says, "*may* find constant employment."....Three Mexican gentlemen have been sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail, for resisting an officer and rescuing a prisoner....Two men, whose names the paper dared not print, had been sentenced to pay, each, a fine of $50, for fighting in the streets. We (MINER) learn from a private letter recently received by a citizen of Prescott, that M. B. Duffield and a Mr. Marsh, were the combatants. Alexander Dumas (not the great Frenchman of that name, we presume), was convicted of assaulting some person, with a deadly weapon, and sentenced to ninety days imprisonment in the County Jail....John Spring, Joseph Goldtree and Samuel Drachman had been made citizens of the United States....The Apache Pass Mining Company were about ready to start their mill. Mr. Hopkins, of Tubac, had bought one-third of the Harris Lode, and will superintend both mill and mine....The stage from Altar to Tucson, was attacked by Indians, in Sasabi Flat, January 20th, when four of the five persons in it, were murdered. Conrado Aguirre alone escaped.....The Grand Jury, recently in session, found five indictments for murder; two, for manslaughter; one, for forgery; one, for grand larceny; and eighteen, for various minor offences. They reported the "jail" in a bad way, saw and smelt, all over town, "vast accumulations of filth;" found the books of the county officers O. K., and the weights, etc., used by traders anything but "on the square."

NEWS FROM THE PROSPECTORS.—We are in receipt of two letters from the prospecting party that left here some time ago. At date of these letters, February 1st, they were preparing to start on their journey, from Mohave City. They go to the Little Colorado. They were delayed at Mohave City, there being no provisions there. They numbered thirty-two. Philip Richardson leads them. The parties whom they expected from White Pine failed to connect, one or two of them having been prostrated by sickness.

ARIZONA CITY.—Recent advices from our sea-port on the Colorado, are to the effect that the house of Hooper, Whiting & Co., merchants, of that place, had just received by brigs *J. B. Ford*, *Clara Bell* and *Josephine*, over 300 tons assorted merchandise, which was purchased in Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Chicago, by A. C. Whiting, the "rustler" of the firm. A. Barnett, trader, of Wickenburg, in this county, was at Hooper & Co.'s, purchasing goods, as were, also, several merchants from other points in the interior, and all, our correspondent states, appeared highly pleased with goods and prices.

A HELENA, Montana, despatch, of January 27th, says; "On the 15th inst. an expedition against certain tribes of Indians, who have been stealing stock and murdering whites for the past several months, left Fort Shaw, commanded by Colonel Baker. An Indian arrived at Fort Benton to-day, and reports that early on the morning of the 21st Colonel Baker surprised the Bear Chief and a camp of over thirty lodges, killing women and children. No quarter was given. The surprise was complete, and only six or eight men escaped. The Chief was among the slain. He is known to have murdered several whites. Colonel Baker's loss was trifling. Other tribes of the Black Feet, learning of the affair, immediately made haste to reach the British possessions; but it is understood the expedition got permission to cross the boundary in pursuit. This report is confirmed by other arrivals at Fort Benton."

A later despatch says that the expedition had returned. They killed 173 Indians, destroyed 44 lodges, all their winter supplies and robes, and captured 300 horses. The most murderous marauders of last summer were killed. The expedition was a complete success. The loss was one killed and one wounded.

IN Washington, January 27th, a ball was given by Minister Thornton in honor of Prince Arthur. The ball was attended by from 500 to 600 persons, including all the foreign Ministers in full dress, with the ladies of their families, members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, General Sherman, Admiral Porter, and many other celebrated men. The President and Mrs. Grant arrived at 11 o'clock. Prince Arthur did a quadrille with Mrs. Grant. The supper was very fine.

THE Peabody obsequies were celebrated in Portland, on the 29th ultimo. Immense crowds were present. Business throughout the city was suspended and the flags of public buildings were at half-mast.

EX-MAYOR MCCORKIN, of San Francisco, has failed to make his charge of libel against the *Bulletin* stick. Judge Lake has decided that the article complained of was not libelous.

What Our Delegate has Done for Us.

We hasten to inform our readers that Richard C. McCormick, "our" present Delegate in Congress, has detached his mind and attention from Pima county and her interests, a sufficient length of time to write and introduce the following:

A Bill authorizing the construction of wagon roads in the Territory of Arizona, and making an appropriation therefor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to survey, locate, and construct the following wagon roads: First. A road from Leroux's Fork, or the best point upon the Little Colorado or Flax River, in the Territory of Arizona, *via* Lake Carleton; or the shortest practicable route to Camp Verde, upon the Verde River, and thence to Prescott, in said Territory. Second. A direct road from Prescott, in the Territory of Arizona, *via* Walnut Grove, to Wickenburg, in said Territory.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to enable the Secretary of the Inferior to carry out the provisions of the foregoing section, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

This, we believe, is Mr. McCormick's first attempt, in Congress, to do anything for the northern part of the Territory, and we sincerely hope it is an honest attempt on his part. The roads, for the building of which aid is asked, are badly needed, and we pray Congress to grant that aid. It may be objected, that the amount asked for is too large, and we are of opinion that a less sum of money, properly and economically expended, would suffice to make passable roads over the routes designated. But, the sum asked for, if granted, will make good roads, and they are what Government and people need.

SMALL POX—We wish to inform those of our home readers who are not already posted on the matter, that this foul and dangerous disease still lingers in the southern counties of California, and is spreading among the people. We have also heard, within the past week, that the disease had broken out in Tucson, and attacked several people. The *Arizonan* has not said one word about it, which is very wrong in it, if the disease really exists there, and Mexican people who recently arrived at Wickenburg, from Tucson, have told citizens of Wickenburg that several persons were prostrated at Tucson, when they left there. We counsel our people to start in now and prepare their systems to resist the loathsome plague, should it come this way. We do not wish to frighten any one, but all know thas the chances are in favor of its being brought here from California. Eat nothing that has a tendency to vitiate the blood; keep your bodies clean, remove all filth from the vicinity of your dwellings; then, should it come among us, it will not be likely to stay long. When people who have just arrived here from California say they would sooner take their chances among the Apaches than live "inside," exposed to the dreaded Mongolian disease, we cannot help but believe that it is wide-spread.

Letter from Postal Agent Duffield.

The following letter from Postal Agent M. B. Duffield, of this Territory, to Geo. W. Barnard, Postmaster at this place, is self-explanatory. It has long been the desire of the people of this town and vicinity to have their through mail from California and the East put into a bag or bags, at San Francisco, and forwarded direct, without being subjected to the manipulations of the several Postmasters along the route, who, let them be ever so careful and attentive to their duties, cannot avoid making mistakes, once in a while. It now appears as if our wishes in this respect are soon to be complied with, and that through the efforts of Messrs. Barnard, Duffield and Barstow. Here is the letter:

TUCSON, A. T., January 31, 1870.

Postmaster, Prescott, A. T. Sir—yours of the 15th inst., has just come to hand. With regard to a through sack between California and Prescott, I am of opinion that the size of your mails will justify it, and, as you say, lessen the danger of registered matter. California being in Special Agent Alfred Barstow's jurisdiction, I will write him immediately, and recommend it, and will heartily co-operate with him in facilitating and carrying postal matters throughout this section of country satisfactory to the community. It would be well for you, also, to address Special Agent Barstow on the subject, at San Francisco.

Very respectfully,

M. B. DUFFIELD,
Special Agent P. O. D., Tucson, A. T.

LOS ANGELES ITEMS.—Robert F. Strickland committed suicide at Los Nietos, on the 29th ultimo.

The editor of the *Star*, has seen a branch of an orange tree, bearing in a cluster no less than forty-two oranges.

Considerable freight was arriving for the Northern part of this Territory.

A male Indian had killed a female one. He shot her with a pistol.

ON January 29th, Corbin made an explanation which conclusively proves the entire innocence of the President and his family from any complicity with the New York gold panic. The Committee were to examine General Butterfield on the 30th ult. The case seemed to be against him.

Letter from Camp McDowell.

More Murders and Robberies by Apaches.

CAMP MCDOWELL, A. T.,
February 8d, 1870.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER:—Since last I wrote you, the Apaches have been carrying on the work of murder and robbery at a fearful rate, in this section. On the 2d inst., a Mexican ox train, while hauling barley from Florence, on the Gila river, for the Quartermaster at this post, was attacked about midway between the Salt and Gila rivers, and, at the first fire, they shot Mr. Campayo, owner of the train. He fell, but recovered himself sufficiently to fire three or four shots. By that time, he was shot dead by Indians. The rest of the Mexicans ran away. The Indians got all the oxen but four, took the barley out of the sacks and scattered it over the ground. They shot forty-five arrows into Mr. Campayo and blew both of his eyes out. As soon as the news was received at the post, General Coggswell sent Colonel Sanford, with a detatchment of troops, in pursuit of the devils. The Colonel, with his characteristic skill, energy and promptness, soon found their trail and would have overtaken them had he received the news a few hours sooner, as it was, he found the Indians in canyons and gorges of Salt river, where it was impossible for him to get at them.

On the same day, February 2d, a large party of Indians attacked a Government train of three wagons, twelve miles this side of Tucson. They killed two soldiers and wounded one; captured 20 mules, took all of the baggage in the wagons and made good their escape. Two army officers, with their families, were only a short distance in advance of the wagons when they were taken. All of their bagage, and in fact everything they had, was lost.

I am also informed that the Apaches have taken about 20 animals from the Pimas in the last week. They also took 126 head of cattle from Mr. Thompson, at Sacaton Station. The Pimas recovered 101 head, but it cost nearly all the cattle were worth to get them back.

How long is this to go on? Is the the party in power never going to get through with the negro, and try to protect its white citizens? Is there no ambition for our rulers but to try and boost the negro equal or superior to the whites.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS AT THIS POST.

Companies A and C, Eighth Cavalry, received orders to-day to leave here on the 9th inst., *en route* for New Mexico, where they are to relieve the Third Cavalry. I understand that Co. I, of the same regiment, stationed here, is to leave soon. This will reduce the troops at this post so much that it will be impossible to do anything in the line of scouting.

The wound the Doctor gave Delashayee, did not prove so serious as was supposed. He returned a few days after the shooting. He now says he don't want to fight any more. He thinks the Doctor *muy malo*, and says that when General Alexander shot at him, no less than thirty bullets hit him. He, and some of his tribe, have gone to Mr. Whitlon's ranch, a few miles below Camp Reno, to till the soil, and be good Indians. Hope so.

McDOWELL.

A FRIEND in Washington sends us the following items:

Sam Adams, *alias* Steamboat Adams, is in Washington. He asks of Congress twenty thousand dollars, for services already performed in exploring the Colorado river, and threatens that if Congress does not accede to his demands, he will throw up the exploring business, go back to Arizona and again run for Congress. Although Sam has a spite against Arizona, he believes when it "threw off" on him the people were misled, or that they have no taste for scientific men.

Great complaints have been entered against Judge Reavis, by citizens of Yuma county. They ask that he be removed. The Judge will probably resign. Mr. Tweed, of Placer county, now in the California State Senate, is spoken of as his successor. Mr. Tweed is well known in California and Arizona.

Paupers are as thick in and about Washington, and other Eastern cities, as the Apaches are around Prescott and other towns in Arizona.

A WELCOME PRESENT.—George W. Childs, proprietor of that monster printing establishment—the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*—has favored us with a copy of the *Ledger* Almanac for 1870, which is neatly printed, and contains information about almost everything on our planet. The *Ledger* has nearly 100,000 subscribers.

IN the case of the contested election of Foster *versus* Covode, in the twenty-first district of Pennsylvania, the Committee on Elections reported in favor of Covode.

THE United States Senate, on January 2 adopted a joint resolution for adjournment from March 18 until the first Monday of January next.

FROM the Santa Fe *New Mexican* of the 4 inst., we learn that a bill has been introduced into the Legislature now in session in Santa Fe, to give women of that Territory the right to vote.

The Condition of Arizona.

For years there have been almost unceasing complaints of the treatment of settlers in Arizona, by the Federal Government. The comparatively few people who have been able to remain there, and also keep their scalps from being lifted by the Apaches, feel that no sufficiently adequate efforts have been made to free the country from the raids of the merciless Indians. The country is exceedingly rich in precious metals, but the miners have no fair chance to develop the country. Portions of it are excellent for agricultural purposes. But there is no safety for life at any considerable distance from armed posts, or towns capable of serious resistance, of which there are but few, and cannot be until the Indians shall be quieted. Government has never appeared in earnest in its steps toward pacifying that Territory. With an area two or three times as great as that of New England, a few companies of soldiers, or, at most, two or three regiments only, have been assigned to the work of freeing the country from the Apacho pest. It is the opinion of most persons acquainted with the Apaches that the only method of quieting them is their annihilation. Officers and privates who have served there, as well as citizens residing in the country, seem generally of the opinion that no terms of peace can be made and kept with them, because of their absolute want of honesty, and their implacable animosity toward the whites. But the present Governor of the Territory appears to think differently. He does not desire their annihilation, and thinks that they may be made peaceable through Reservations, and the influence of a military force as guards. Whether he be right or wrong in these views, it is very evident that that country deserves a better fate than its present; that it never can be made habitable by such insufficient military operations as Government has authorized heretofore; and that the Territory is worth enough to the country to authorize the expenditure of sufficient funds and the services of a sufficient force to suppress and end forever the bloody and destructive raids, murders and robberies of the Apaches.—*San Francisco Call.*

An Important Bill—Extending the Entire Provisions of the Civil Rights Act to the Chinese.

WASHINGTON, February 3—The bill reported by Mr. Trumbull from the Judiciary Committee, yesterday, extends the entire provisions of the Civil Rights Act to Chinese, and its passage will work a revolution in California affairs. The bill is as follows:

And be it enacted, etc., That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, Indians not taxed excepted, shall have the same rights in every State and Territory of the United States to make and enforce contracts, to sue parties; to give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as are enjoyed by white citizens. They shall be subject to the same punishment, pains, and penalties, taxes, licenses, and exactions of every kind; any other law, statute, ordinance, egulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. No tax or charge shall be imposed or enforced by any State on any person emigrating thereto.

Sec. 2. Any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject or cause to be subjected any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this Act, or to different punishment, pains or penalties on account of such person being alien, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for one year, or a fine of $1,000, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 3. The Act protecting all persons in the United States in their civil rights and furnishing the means for their vindication, passed April 9, 1866, is hereby re-enacted. Said act, except the first and second sections thereof, is hereby transferred to and made a part of this Act.

Attempt to Kill the U. S. Assessor for Utah.

The Salt Lake *Reporter*, of January 27th, relates the following:

Last Monday evening, about nine o'clock, Dr. John P. Taggart, United States Assessor for this Territory, was attacked in Salt Lake City by three men, one of whom struck at him with a knife or dagger, evidently determined to take his life at a blow. The cowardly attack took place a few yards from the Doctor's house, whence he had just emerged, and though the night was very dark at the time, he fortunately saw the uplifted hand and weapon of the principal assailant in time to parry the blow with his left arm. Quickly facing himself in an attitude of defence, he turned toward the cowardly ruffians, but only to see them retreat in the distance. They had fulfilled the order of the Church in making, as they thought, a sure and certain blow at their victim, and then fled to their master with the news. The Doctor received the weapon on his arm, it having passed through his clothing, and left a slight but ugly flesh wound near the wrist. We will not undertake to comment upon the hellish threachery of such acts as the above. It is the grand trait of Mormonism, and palliates itself in the crimson dogma of "blood atonement." In this particular case, however, we will do Brigham Young and his myrmidons the justice to say that they had already given Dr. Taggart frequent notice that it would be for his health to "drive slow" in his duties as Assessor. But the Doctor being a new kind of a man for Salt Lake City, was not afraid to do his work well. The assessment recently made by him on the so-called Church property broke the camel's back. Since then the hounds of Young have been thirsting for the blood of that brave and honest man. The first attempt to take it has been made in true Mormon style. When the next knife will be lifted, or who the victim, are common inquiries in Salt Lake City.

GOLD.—A beautiful lot of gold bullion was received at the banking-house of Hellman, Temple & Co., this week, from the Vulture mine in Arizona, amounting to about 500 ounces.—*Los Angeles (Cal.) Star, Feb 5.*

Miner.

Local Intelligence.

PRESCOTT, February 19, 1870.

ZADOK JACKSON, wife and family, arrived here several days ago, from California. So, also, did M. Lovejoy and family. These two gentlemen are energetic, useful citizens of this county, who came here a year or more ago, took a look at things, liked their appearance, got hold of some valuable mining property on Lower Lynx Creek, went back to the Golden State, closed out business there, and are now here, determined to live and die in Arizona. Their better halves are exceedingly well pleased with the country and make no bones of saying that they prefer our green hills to the parched valleys left behind them in California. Both families have taken up their residence on Lower Lynx Creek.

With them came several single gentlemen, who propose making their homes with us.

FROM WALNUT GROVE.—John Burger, George Jackson and one or two others, arrived here one day this week, from Walnut Grove. The only news we have been able to gather from them is that the crops were doing well, and that Mr. Tiernan and Genung were in the best of spirits about their quartz operation. They had not made a clean-up, but had "prospected" sufficiently to satisfy themselves that "Success" lay at the bottom of their arastras. Hope so.

WM. N. KELLY, of the Pioneer Meat Market Granite street, received this week, from N. Beardslee, of El Monte, California, a consignment of green apples, dried peaches, bacon, etc. We have tried the apples and can recommend them.

C. B. FARWELL, of San Bernardino, California, disposed of a wagon load of oranges, dried fruits, honey, grape cuttings, etc., which he brought here this week, in very short time. He says this is a good market, and so it is. Levi Bashford purchased most of his "truck."

OLD ZADOK JACKSON is the right sort of a man for a new country. We are proud of him. He is never idle, and while battling with the present, is always making preparations to meet the future. When he first came from California, a year or more ago, he brought with him a great number of young fruit trees, and grape cuttings, and this time he brought 2 000 apple and peach trees, of every known variety. Had he come here in '64 he would have planted orchards, and we would now have plenty of native fruit. Besides the trees, he brought two Suffolk pigs and one Essex grunters that are worth having and taking care of. Wish there were a thousand such men as old man Jackson in Yavapai county.

VALENTINES were all the rage, in Prescott, Monday last. Of course some people were enraged, and others very well pleased, with the ones they got. The MINER office got three beautiful vals from three as beautiful gals. Whoa, pen, let up.

COL FOSTER, Chief Quartermaster of the sub-District of Northern Arizona, calls for proposals for furnishing hay at Fort Whipple and Camp Date Creek. See his advertisement.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The 138th anniversary of the illustrious George comes on next Tuesday and we hope our people will do something pretty in honor of the event.

FROM WICKENBURG.—A private letter received by us last mail, from our sister town of Wickenburg, says that the Vulture mill was doing well, yet times were hard and money scarce. Well, that is the general complaint all over the Pacific Coast. Wickenburg ought to have one or two more mills at work, and she would but for the infernal Indians.

THEATRICAL.—Since our last, the Fort Whipple boys have given two performances in the "Academy of Fun," (Kerr's new building), and, we believe, have given good satisfaction. Tom Lynch is decidedly the best actor in the company. The performance Thursday evening last, was not very well attended, owing, we presume, to the fact of there having been a ball on that evening.

THOMAS MCWILLIAMS, a well-known pioneer settler of this Territory, has taken up a ranch ten miles below Wickenburg, on the Hassayampa, and is going to raise beans, etc. There is a great deal of good land in that section, and Tom will soon have plenty of neighbors.

PRESCOTT is a great producer of rumors. The latest is to the effect that Captain E. D. Baker, formerly and quite recently Chief Quartermaster of the sub-district of Northern Arizona, has been ordered to return to Fort Whipple to be tried by Court-martial, for what crime or crimes we have been unable to learn.

THE CAPITOL BLOCK.—The several lots composing the part of the town-site of Prescott known as Capital Block, were, one day last week, taken possession of by John M. Rountree and others, who immediately set to work and fenced the block. We understand houses will soon be erected on some of the lots. The action of Mr. Rountree and his friends has given offence to some few citizens, at whose instigation we learn, suit has been brought with a view of making Rountree & Co., give up possession to "the people." We believe the papers were issued in the name of Yavapai County. This block of land is east of the plaza, on a hill overlooking the whole town. When the town-site was first laid out, this block was set apart as a site for the Capital of the Territory, and has until now, been respected as such. But, McCormick having robbed us of the Capital, and it being uncertain about its return to us, immediately, we cannot see the use of letting so many fine building lots remain unimproved. Should Prescott get her rights, she will have the Capital back again, and when that time comes there will be no trouble in getting land upon which to erect public buildings.

Good News from Walnut Grove.

Mr. Tiernan arrived here late yesterday afternoon, and informed us that he had succeeded in saving sixty dollars per ton, out of ore from the Sutler lode.

LAWYER John M. Rountree has moved his law traps into his new office, on Montezuma street, and settled down to business.

DANCE.—The Elysian Club gave a dance, Thursday evening last, which, we learn, was a gay and festive affair.

GOOD WINE.—Theophile Louisillion, of this place, received, recently, from a friend in Los Angeles county, California, a present of a small keg of five-year old wine, which we have *tasted*, and pronounce excellent "medicine." While we write, the recollection of its flavor causes us to "pout" our lips, and wish for a little more of it. How Col Cany would rally around that keg, were he here.

ADAM SCOTT, an old time resident of the county, who has been to California, got back early this week, with a wagon load of fruit trees, etc.

WORMSER & CO.—The recent withdrawal of F. H. Wunderlich from this old Prescott house, leaves but two members now in the firm—M. Wormser & Aaron Wertheimer—and they are so well known to the citizens of Northern Arizona that we need not say more in their behalf than that during their long mercantile career in the Territory they have befriended many. Of Mr. Wunderlich, we have but to say that he is a *man*, in every sense of the word, and one, too, who has used his time and means to advance the interests of the Territory.

FROM THE VERDE.—Sergeant O'Kelly, who arrived here early this week, from Camp Verde, sixty miles east from Prescott, in charge of the mail and escort, called at this office and informed us that 28 men of Company C, 21st Infantry, were hard at work, grading a new road north of the old one, and which avoids the infernal, break-neck pitch known as Grief Hill. It will also shorten the distance—some six miles—between Prescott and the post; will leave the Cienega to the south, and strike the old road near Ash Creek.

MESSRS. Gates, Head and Smoot, arrived here by stage from California, Tuesday last. We have received calls from Messrs. Head and Gates. Mr. Head is a gentleman of considerable experience in mining matters, and is preparing to visit the several mining districts adjacent to Prescott. He has means at his command, and should he see anything to please him, may invest.

BIG BUG.—The mill was running, at latest dates. Another clean-up will be made next week.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.—Judge Wm. J. Berry, of this place, has, within the past week, received notification that the U. S. Land Office of which he is Register, has been located at this place, by order of the Commissioner. This is right and proper.

NOT THE POSTMASTERS.—Benjamin Block, of Wickenburg, has written us a note, which states that the item in last week's MINER, accusing some postmaster on the route between San Francisco and Prescott, with having broken the envelope on a letter addressed to F. H. Wunderlich, did the P. M.'s great injustice, as the letter was carried in Wells, Fargo & Co's express box to La Paz, and from La Paz to Wickenburg, in an express package, with several other letters. Mr. Block further states that, when said package was opened at Wickenburg, he, C. E. Hitchcock, and other gentlemen were present and had their attention called to the broken envelope. Now, all we have to say in regard to this matter is that Mr. Wunderlich showed us the letter, and gave us to understand that it came through in the mail. With this understanding we accused some postmaster of tampering with it. Only that, and nothing more.

A YOUNG LADY.—The Weekly *Arizonan* chronicles the arrival of a young lady in Tucson. In justice to the young lady, however, it adds that she is *en route* for Prescott.—*Los Angeles (California) Daily News.*

The lady in question has arrived here. Her stay in Tucson was made pleasant by kind attentions on the part of the "natives," who must have been dazzled while gazing upon her, otherwise they could not have thought her a "young" lady. Why, she is upwards of 40, and the mother of one of our biggest, heaviest citizens. But, then, there are so few white women in Tucson, and it is so seldom a "native" gets a glimpse of one, they must be excused for misjudging age, etc.

EHRENBERG.—This new town on the Colorado is still improving. A private letter informs us that R. Reeves, formerly of this place, was running the "Colorado Hotel," and doing well. Dick is a first-rate Boniface.

THE Los Angeles (California) Daily *News* is a good paper for our merchants to take. It will give them the latest market and other news, and withal, is a good friend to the Territory. Price, per annum, $12. Price of the Weekly *News*, single copy, $5; club of five, to one address, $20; ten, to one address, $35.

THE Irish citizens of New York are indignant that a ball is to given in honor of Prince Arthur. Secret meetings of Fenians have been held, at which it was proposed to capture the Prince and hold him as hostage for the Fenians now in prison in England. The proposition was earnestly pressed, but rejected.

THE DEATH OF HENRY PLACIDE.—The veteran Henry Placide died yesterday, at two A. M., at his residence, in Babylon, Long Island. For some time past Mr. Placide has been an invalid, confined to his room. Mr. Placide came from an eminent theatrical family. He leaves a widow, who for a long time officiated in his bachelor days as his housekeeper, and finally became his wife. Mr. Placide died childless. Mrs. Rufus R. Blake, the eminent actress, and the widow of W. R. Blake, is a sister of Mr. Placide, and has been visiting him at his residence during the past few weeks. Mr. T. Placide, his brother, is also well known in the theatrical world, from whose boards he has retired. Another sister, Miss Jane Placide, also connected with the stage, died some time ago in New Orleans. Mr. Placide was born in the West India Islands, of French parentage, but at an early age was removed to Charleston, South Carolina, where he was educated with his brother. He was long connected with the Park Theatre, under Mr. Simpson's management, and was contemporary with the elder Booth, Flynn, Jack Reeve, and Hackett. Mr. Placide retired from the stage in 1853, at the conclusion of his engagement in Burton's Theatre in Chambers street.—*N. Y. Sun*, Jan. 24.

FOR ARIZONA.—Forty thousand pounds of freight left our town this week for Arizona. This freight, all, was consigned to the care of Messrs. Wolff & Folks and destined, mostly, to parties in Prescott. Among the freight we noticed several cases of material for the MINER Office. This is doubtless some of the new Office furniture that our friend Marion has been so long and wistfully awaiting. We shall expect to see the MINER make its appearance at an early day, in a bran new dress, and perhaps enlarged. We should be pleased to notice this evidence of its good luck and prosperous condition. The MINER is a good paper and deserves to thrive. Its columns are more generally clipped than any paper published on the Pacific Slope.—*San Bernardino Guardian.*

Thanks, friend *Guardian*, for your kind wishes and good opinion.

ITEMS FROM SAN BERNARDINO.—The San Bernardino (California) *Guardian*, of February 5, has the following items:

The Postoffice at Hardyville, Arizona, has been re-established, and Wooster M. Hardy made Postmaster.

Mr. W. H. Hardy, of Arizona, was in town yesterday, on his return home from a visit East.

GREENBACKS.—Our latest San Francisco dates quote greenbacks as follows: Buying, 82¾; selling, 83¼.

THE Legislature of Georgia ratified the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution, on the 2d inst.

THE French sloop of war, *Timera*, from Port-au-Prince, reports that Salnave was sentenced to death and shot on the 10th inst.

THE House Military Committee have agreed to abolish the brevet rank, and a bill has been reported.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office Chief Quartermaster Sub-District of Northern Arizona.

FORT WHIPPLE, A. T., February 14th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, will be received at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK M., SATURDAY, MARCH 19TH, 1870, for supplying the U. S Quartermaster's Department with

Three Hundred and Fifty (350) *Tons of Hay*,

More or less, of two thousand (2,000) pounds to the ton, AT FORT WHIPPLE, A. T.,

And with

One Hundred and Fifty (150) *Tons of Hay*,

More or less, of two thousand (2,000) pounds to the ton, at CAMP DATE CREEK, A. T.

Bids will be received for the entire amount, five hundred (500) tons, or for any part of that amount.

The Hay must be of the best quality raised in this section of the Territory, and must be delivered *in the stack* at such times and in such quantities as the Quartermaster's Department may require.

Bidders will state their prices, per pound, in gold coin, for Hay, delivered in the stack, at either or both of the above mentioned military posts, and prices must be written, as well as expressed in figures.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied with a deposit of two thousand ($2,000) dollars, in U. S. Legal Tender Notes, as a guaranty that the bidder will enter into a contract made in accordance with the terms of his bid, if it should be awarded him.

Bidders will please give the names of the persons they propose to offer as sureties to a contract.

The Hay called for in this advertisement will be received subject to inspection by the receiving officers.

Payment will be made in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in legal tender notes, immediately after the receipt of the hay, if the Quartermaster's Department be in funds; if not, then as soon as funds may be received for such purpose.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and to accept the whole or any portion of the hay.

A copy of this advertisement [a slip cut from this paper] must be attached to each bid.

Bids that do not comply with the above requirements will not be entertained.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for supplying Hay at Fort Whipple, A. T.," or "at Camp Date Creek," or at both, as the case may be, and to be addressed to the undersigned.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

C. W. FOSTER,
B'v't Colonel and A. Q. M, U. S. Army,
Chief Quartermaster of Northern Arizona.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between Cal. Jackson, Zadok Jackson, Jesse Jackson and Sol. Jackson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Jesse and Sol. Jackson will continue the business, collect all debts due the late firm, and pay all outstanding bills against it.

ZADOK JACKSON,
CAL. JACKSON,
JESSE JACKSON.
SOL. JACKSON.

Dated, Prescott, February 19, 1870. 4

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The Peoples Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. febl9m3

New Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE.

There will be sold, at Public Auction, at CAMP TOLL GATE, A. T., on Wednesday, February 23d, 1870, (25) Twenty-five condemned CAVALRY HORSES, and (22) Twenty-two condemned BURROS.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Legal Tender Notes.

E. B. HUBBARD,
1st Lieut. & A. A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

Camp Toll Gate, A. T., February 8, 1870.

$18.00.....$18.00

You Can Buy

First Quality San Francisco Commercial Flour for Eighteen Dollars, Currency,

At D. HENDERSON & BRO'S.

Prescott, February 12, 1870.

A USEFUL HOME BOOK.

CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED FOR

"OUR HOME PHYSICIAN,"

By Dr. GEORGE M. BEARD, of New York. Copyrighted 1869.

It contains over 1,000 pages, treating plainly and fully upon the preservation of health, and the simplest successful treatment of all diseases, nursing the sick, etc. The Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal says, "It is the best book on *popular medicine* we know of." The Rochester (N. Y.) Express says: "Our Home Physician is decidedly the best work on health and disease that has ever been published in this country. It is full of sound, practical sense, that commends itself to every reader." "*Our Home Physician*," by Dr. Beard, contains *latest improvements* in domestic practice. It is the only complete Family Medical Book written since 1860; for proof notice date of copyright on page following title page. *Buy no other*, and you will not be deceived. Write for circular containing endorsements, etc.

Address **Western Publishing Agency**,
feb12'70 San Francisco, California.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of Wormser & Co, has, this day been dissolved by mutual consent. F. H. Wunderlich has withdrawn, and the business will be continued by M. Wormser & A. Wertheimer, under the name and style of Wormser & Wertheimer, who assume all liabilities of the old firm and will collect all debts due the same.

M. WORMSER,
A. WERTHEIMER.

Prescott, Arizona, February 1, 1870 febl2

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Office Superintendent of Indian Affairs, ARIZONA CITY, A. T.,

January 25th, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in Quadruplicate, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M. on **Saturday, February 19th, 1870,** for supplying the following articles, *viz*:

Twenty-four Thousand (24,000) Pounds, net, FLOUR, Of standard superfine quality.

Eighteen Thousand (18,000) Pounds, net, BEANS, of good merchantable quality.

Nine Thousand (9 000) Pounds, net, BARLEY, of good merchantable quality.

Eighteen Thousand (18,000) Pounds, net, BEEF CATTLE, fit for immediate slaughter and issue.

Bids will be received for the whole, or for each article separately, at the option of bidders.

Delivery of the supplies will be required as follows, *viz*, Flour, Beans and Barley, either at Arizona City, or the Colorado River Reservation, A. T., about March, 15th, April 15th, and May 15th, 1870, one-third each, depending upon the trips of the steamers up the Colorado River.

The Beef Cattle, on the Colorado River Reservation, not before March 10th, or later than March 15th, 1870, and subject to the following conditions, *viz*:

Not to weigh over five hundred pounds, net, per head; to be weighed, if practicable, and from the live weight of each animal, thus ascertained, its net weight to be determined by deducting therefrom fifty per centum. If weighed, not to be fed or watered for from six to nine hours previously. If impracticable to weigh on scales, the herd to be separated and arranged into three equal lots, according to their apparent weight, as heavy, medium and light cattle; an average animal selected from each lot, killed and dressed as prescribed by the U. S. Army Regulations, and the average net weight of the three animals thus selected, killed and dressed, to be accepted as the average net weight of the herd. The examination and determination of the acceptability and net weight of the beef cattle to be by a Board composed of the Special Indian Agent on duty on the reservation, an officer of the Army selected by said Agent, and a person selected by the contractor.

Prices will be stated in U. S. gold coin, expressed in writing as well as in figures.

Payment will be made by Legal Tender Checks on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, San Francisco, at latest selling quotations available on date of payment, upon receipt of a certificate from the Agent on duty on the reservation, stating that supplies have been received and are of the required quantity and quality.

Two responsible sureties must be named and must certify on the bids their willingness to go bond in the sum of fifty per centum of the value of the contract.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each article, and to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "*Proposals for Indian Supplies.*"

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brevet Colonel U. S. Army,
fe5t3 Superintendent.

Stock Ranched.

STOCK, OF ALL KINDS, RANCHED and otherwise well taken care of, by the undersigned, at his ranch, in Williamson Valley, at five dollars a head, per month, U. S. currency.

WM. SIMMONS.

Williamson Valley, November 18, 1869. m3

DR. HUFELAND'S

CELEBRATED

Swiss Stomach Bitters.

The first and most healthful Tonic ever introduced into the United States is still the leading article, and more of this sold than of all other so-called Tonics or Bitters.

For Sale to the Trade by TAYLOR & BENDEL, Sole Agents, 409 and 411 Clay Street, San Francisco, California.

HERBERT BOWERS,

Post Trader, Fort Whipple, A. T.,

Has recently replenished his stock of

Groceries, Provisions, Can Fruits, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.,

And is Selling Very Cheap.

Fort Whipple, January 1, 1870.

MONTEZUMA SALOON.

This Saloon has been refurnished and fixed up in fine style. None but the Best Liquors, Wines, Cigars etc. served to friends and customers. Call and satisfy yourselves.

C. A. LUKE, Proprietor.

Prescott, Arizona, Feb 5, 1870.

Prescott Advertisements.

R. J. COOK.....ED. F. BOWERS

COOK & BOWERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions,
Clothing, Dry-Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails, Quicksilver,
Tobacco Cigars, etc.,

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets

Prescott, Arizona. febl9

COOK & BOWERS

Are Selling

The Best California Flour

For $20 per cwt., in Currency, and

Arizona Flour,

(Made at Bowers & Bro's Mill,) for $18.00, Currency.

For Sale.

A splendid, new, **Thorough-brace WAGON,** of Kemble & Co's manufacture, suitable for four or two horses, with lead bars, rack and everything in complete order. Inquire of

W. HARVEY BROWN,
B'v't Lt.-Col. U. S. Army,
jan15t3 Camp Verde, A. T.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Just received, by the undersigned, FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, direct from the East, which he offers for sale at San Francisco prices.

H. W. HELLMAN,
Main Street, No. 2, Downey Block,
Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Dec. 8, 1869. jn8t4

Notice to Settle Accounts.

All persons indebted to the firm of COOK & BOWERS are requested to come forward, immediately, and settle.

E. J. COOK,
E. F. BOWERS.

Prescott, Arizona, Jan. 15, 1870.

I. O. O. F., ARIZONA LODGE, NO. 1.

Regular Meetings of this Lodge on Wednesday Evenings, at Masonic Hall. Members of the Order, in good standing, are invited to attend.

E. J. COOK, N. G.
J. T. ALSAP, R. S.

AZTLAN LODGE, No. 177, F. & A. M.

Regular Meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Sojourning brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

E. W. WELLS, Secretary. G. W. CURTIS, W. M.

JACKSON & BRO'S

Bar & Billiard Saloon,

Next door to Campbell & Buffum's Brick Store,

Montezuma Street, Prescott,

Contains two of Phelan & Collender's best Billiard Tables, and is well supplied with choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

We have recently renovated, refurnished and fixed up our Saloon, so that it is now the neatest and coolest place of resort in Northern Arizona. JACKSON & BRO.

Prescott, February 6, 1869.

ORIENTAL BAKERY AND SALOON

Next door to the Miner Office.

FRESH BREAD, PIES AND CAKES,

Always on hand.

GOOD BOARD

Furnished by the week, day, or meal.

Oysters, Sardines, etc.,

Served in good style, at all hours.

DAN. HATZ, Proprietor.

Prescott, December 18, 1869.

ARIZONA BREWERY AND SALOON

Next Door to the Post Office.

Excellent Lager Beer,

Of our own manufacture.

Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

Always on hand, and for sale.

Prescott, October 2, 1869. JACKSON & BRO.

Pioneer Meat Market.

Granite Street, Prescott.

Constantly on hand,

Beef, Pork, Mutton,

Pork Sausages, Potatoes, Onions, &c.

WM. N. KELLY, Proprietor.

Prescott, November 27, 1869.

TO THE FARMERS OF NORTHERN ARIZONA.

FORT WHIPPLE, ARIZONA,
January 30, 1870.

The interests of the public service will, I believe, be promoted, and also the interests of this section of the Territory advanced, without prejudice to the interests of other localities, if the Farmers, or Ranchmen, of Northern Arizona, and especially those of Yavapai County, will send me a written statement, each individual for himself, of the number of tons of Hay, and the number of tons of shelled Corn, or Barley, he has at present for sale, and the number of tons of both which he expects to be able to raise and sell from the next crop.

C. W. FOSTER,
Brevet Colonel, and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.
Chief Quartermaster Sub Dist. Upper Ariz.

FOR SALE, OR RENT.—Two farms of 160 acres each, situated on the Rio Verde, with water privilege, houses, implements, etc.

Apply to JOS. MELVIN, Rio Verde, or WORMSER & CO., Prescott. fab

The Miner.

THE GOAT.

[One of our Prescott subscribers, who, we doubt not, has, at some time in his life, been goaded to madness by ye playful and destructive goat, sends us the following, with an earnest request for its publication. It is from a late number of the San Francisco *University Journal*.]

Nature, it seems, once took a freak
To make a vulgar kind of sheep;
To make it near a sheep as could
By leaving out all traits that's good.
She made it just about as tame;
She made the head and horns the same;
She made the legs, and made the feet,
And made the tail just like the sheep;
She made the voice, in sound and diction,
Just like the sheep—there's no distinction—
Then dropped the sheep while at this station
And ceased all further imitation,
And finished up this vulgar creature
Without one single comely feature;
Then took her book and in it wrote—
This animal we'll call a goat.
For wool she gave it shaggy hair,
Some parts she left entirely bare;
A bristly mustache gave the male,
With crumpled horns and short stump tail.
They've not one moral trait that's good;
They much prefer to steal their food;
Go prowling round on empty stomachs,
And rather steal a rotten turnip
Than have the best of oats and hay,
Provided in an honest way.
Their appetite is always good;
Grass, hay and oats, their natural food;
But such desires have they to steal
They'll leave this wholesome savory meal,
And leap over fence, or crawl in under,
To make their meal on stolen plunder.
Nature in making every creature,
On earth, in air, or in the water,
Omitted not to all of giving
Some faculty to get their living.
Superior speed she gave to some
To catch their prey while on the run;
To others gave superior cunning,
They lie in ambush, wait its coming.
Some range the field in quest of food;
Some dive beneath the surging flood;
Some climb on trees where fruits abound;
Some dig for roots beneath the ground.
The swallow glides through evening air,
And gathers insects sporting there.
The bee unerring instincts guide
To where the flowers rich sweets provide;
The spider weaves a tangled snare;
Suspends it floating in the air;
Conceals himself from observation,
And waits in hopeful expectation;
Watching with keen and longing eyes
The heedless sporting of the flies,
Till some poor victim unaware
Mistakes the web for misty air,
And thoughtless, in his hasty flight,
Omits to turn to left or right,
But rushes on, and vainly thinks
To penetrate the tangled links,
Till to his wonder and surprise
He finds, too late, he's victimized.
A tangled mass of noosy threads
Entwine his wings, his feet, his legs.
In all his struggling to get loose
He only makes the matter worse.
The spider now his victim sees,
While struggling hard for his release,
He rushes out with venomed bosom,
And throws his lassos by the dozen;
Secures the insect as his treasure,
And then devours him at his leisure.
Thus nature, without stint or measure,
Bestowed on all this valued treasure,
All but the goat, he's an exception;
She left him to his own protection.
His case she seemed to overlook,
And so he lives by hook or crook.
She gave to him no moral feeling,
So naturally he takes to stealing;
He's on the tramp from early morn
Till evening shadows veil the lawn,
Hoping to find while on his trail,
Some open gate or broken rail.
He enters, then the next that's known
The mischief's done; he's been and gone.
Your valued garden richly flowered,
Its tender foliage all devoured.
Your pinks with variegated hue,
Your violets and pansies too,
Your flowering shrubs with beauties rare
Whose fragrance filled the morning air,
All marred and trampled in the dust.
For this outrageous depredation
You look in vain for reparation.
There is an adage old and true,
That we should give the devil his due.
By acting from this sage suggestion
Perhaps 'tis well enough to mention—
The female gives when highly foddered
A quart of milk, (before 'tis watered.)
Aside from this we safely state
They have not one redeeming trait.

DEGRADATION OF EGYPT.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes:

In Egypt I saw, for the first time, misery among the people that I could not endure. Heaven knows there is enough of it in Europe. A man need not leave London to find it; nor can he escape it in any city or country. I had seen Ireland; you know what that is. I had seen French villages, where men and women work sixteen hours a day on two meals of boiled greens; I had spent three months in Spain, the most wretched country in Europe, and counted one afternoon in the main street of Madrid, half a mile long, a hundred and forty-seven horrible beggars. But in Egypt it is obtrusive and oppressive, and at last intolerable. Till you have seen Egypt you have no conception of what poverty is—the poverty which weighs not on individuals as a consequence of idleness, or misfortune, or want of work, but the poverty which is the heritage of a whole race of patient men and women.

A BLEACHING SECRET.—A secret touching the fall in printed muslins has just leaked out. Sprague, of Providence, has in his employ a young German named Praff, who not long ago invented a method by which the printing of cotton cloth in the Providence mills is done at a saving of from one to two cents a yard. While engaged in his experiments he made a discovery of still greater importance, whereby the bleaching, which now requires forty-eight hours, may be thoroughly completed in much less than one hour. These discoveries enable Sprague to undersell all other manufacturers of calicoes, and give him virtually the control of the market. Praff's industry and practical scientific knowledge have already been liberally rewarded; but it is said that his share in the result of the valuable discovery will be a little short of $1,000,000.

THE whole number of negro schools of every description in the South is 5,464, with 9,403 teachers, 256,353 scholars.

A MICHIGAN paper gives the following items illustrating the marriage relation in the west: "A widow married a few months ago. Upon eight or ten weeks' trial she informed her husband he didn't suit, and he left unconcernedly, as a hired hand not longer wanted. More lately another left upon a like signification from his better half, only he snivelled at the loss of a situation. And still more recently, another said he would leave if his wife would raise him seven dollars; and thereupon she mortgaged her cook-stove for the money. He had to sign the mortgage with her to make it valid. She then handed him the money and he left."

VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY.—Wardwell, Superintendent of the Virginia Penitentiary, stated before the Reconstruction Committee Thursday, that the institution contained 493 negroes, 44 whites who had served in the Federal army, 25 who had been in the Confederate service. The total number of prisoners he stated at 621.—*Richmond, Va., Central Presbyterian.*

THE editor of the *Experimental Farm Journal*, having been complimented on the appearance of his grunters, states that he has the best breeds and then takes good care of them. He feeds his sows turnips, potatoes, pumpkins, etc. When he has none of these he gives a mixed feed—wet or scalded—one-fourth barley, one-fourth oats, and one-half corn, ground together.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—A curious phenomenon, according to the Boston *Advertiser*, is frequently seen in the harbor of Machiasport, Maine, which consists of an upheaval, by some unknown power, of vast quantities of water, mud and stones, to the distance of many feet, and with a furious rushing noise. This phenomena has occured quite a number of times during the past summer.

LORD CAMPBELL'S anecdote of the Judge who prayed that a convicted forger might receive that mercy in heaven which the safety of paper currency made it necessary to deny him upon earth, appears in these days no less ludicrous than shocking.

HE prayeth well who loveth well both man and bird and beast; he prayeth best who loveth best all things both great and small; for the dear God who loveth us, He made and loveth all.

A NEW YORKER is out with a patent cushion for sleepy young ladies on the cars—a fellow's shoulder.

ANOTHER IMPORTATION.—Prairie chickens, killed in Nebraska, are brought by railroad to San Francisco, and sold in the city market.

SOLVED.—An exchange says: "The question what becomes of all the counterfeit currency is solved. It finds its way to Wisconsin and is paid out to Indians for cranberries.

BEAUTIFUL.—A child, speaking of its home to a friend, was asked: "Where is your home?" Looking with loving eyes at his mother, he replied: "Where mother is." What a beautiful tribute from a dutiful child to a faithful mother.

Prescott Advertisements,

THE

LARGEST AND BEST

Assortment of Goods

Ever brought to Prescott, is now on hand at

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM'S

– Consisting of—

GROCERIES,	PROVISIONS,
WINES,	LIQUORS,
TOBACCO,	CIGARS,
CLOTHING,	DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS,	SHOES,
HARDWARE,	TINWARE,
GLASSWARE,	CROCKERY,
MINING TOOLS,	FARMING TOOLS,
PAINTS,	OILS,
GLASS,	PUTTY,
STATIONERY,	CUTLERY,
CONFECTIONERY,	PERFUMERY,
GUNS,	PISTOLS,
AMMUNITION,	MEDICINES,
TOYS,	FIREWORKS,
&c., &c.,	&c.

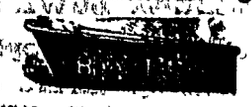
☞ We can fit and suit anybody and everybody, in anything and everything, at all times, at

REASONABLE PRICES.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.

Prescott, July 17, 1869.

WARM AND COLD



At OTTO'S New Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon;
Montezuma Street, ... Prescott, Arizona.

☞ Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., in the most approved manner. THEODORE OTTO.

For Sale, or Rent.

AN IMPROVED RANCH, on Granite Creek, 3½ miles north of Prescott, with dwelling house, farming implements, cooking utensils, etc.
Inquire at BOWERS' STORE, Fort Whipple. jy14

Prescott Advertisements.

That's a Fact.—What's a Fact?

THAT THE

NEW YORK CHEAP STORE

Is the Only Store in the Territory that Receives Goods Direct from New York.

By this arrangement, the proprietor saves the enormous tariff usually levied by San Francisco merchants, and is thereby enabled to sell goods cheaper than any other merchant in Arizona.

I have on hand,

Henry's Improved Rifles and Cartridges
Colt's Revolvers, Holsters and Belts,
Percussion Caps, Flasks, Pouches,

A Large Stock of

Boots, (including Rubber Boots,) Shoes, Hats, Socks, Cooking Stoves, Axes, Nails, etc., etc., together with a large stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Suitable for this Market.

☞ Call and see for yourselves.

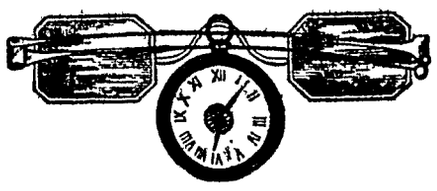
LEVI BASHFORD.

Prescott, March 20, 1899.

L. B. JEWELL & Co.,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

South side of Plaza, Prescott.



Have on hand, for sale, a fine assortment of

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

☞ Jewelry, of all kinds, made to order. Repairing done with care and promptness. au7

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Done in Good Style, At the MINER Office.
Orders solicited. Prices reasonable.

JOHN H. MARION, Proprietor.

Prescott, Arizona, April 10, 1869.

PACIFIC BREWERY,

MONTEZUMA STREET,

Next door to the MINER Office, Prescott.

GOOD LAGER BEER,

Liquors and Cigars,
Always on hand and for sale.

As we brew our own Beer, and take great pains to make it O K, lovers of the healthy, strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and trying our medicine.

JOHN RAIBLE,
PHILIP SHEERER

Prescott, October 5, 1867

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of ALONZO YOUNG, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the undersigned, Administrator of the above-named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same to the undersigned, at his residence in Prescott, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the first publication of this notice.

L. D. HOOPER,
Administrator.
By J. M. ROUNTREE, Attorney.

Prescott, December 18, 1869. 2m

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of ROBERT WINNING, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, Administrator of the above-named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to James M. Thomas, at his residence near Prescott, Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona.

JAMES M. THOMAS, Administrator.
By JOHN HOWARD, Attorney.

Prescott, A. T., December 26, 1869.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating in any manner whatever a certain **Voucher, in Duplicate**, issued by Captain N. D. A. Sawyer, M. S. K., U. S. Army, at Camp McDowell, A. T., April 30, 1869, in favor of Hinton, Hooper & Co., for $1,089 70 U. S. coin, or its equivalent in U. S. currency at date of payment, said voucher having been stolen while *en route* from Maricopa Wells to Arizona City, A. T.

New vouchers for the above specified amounts having been issued by order of the Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, payment of the original or stolen voucher has been stopped. The undersigned never having signed said voucher, any signature to the same purporting to be theirs will be a forgery.

HINTON, HOOPER & CO.,
By their successors,
HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City, A. T., January 1, 1870. nov15m1

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN SAW-MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of

All Kinds of Lumber,

For Building purposes, and for Mills and Mining.

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. O. NOYES,
GEO. CURTIS.

Prescott, August 7, 1869. sep17'67

☞ HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

☞ PURE COD LIVER OIL,
At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

☞ A full supply of all the Patent Medicines
At Dr. KENDALL'S Pioneer Drug Store.

Prescott Advertisements.

D. HENDERSON & BRO.

Keep on hand, for sale, at very low prices, for cash, a fine assortment of

GENTS' READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Furnishing Goods,
Mission, Pioneer and Cassimere Shirts,
Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions,
Confectionery, Stationery, Tobacco, Cigars,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Buckskin and Kid Gloves, Cutlery, Clocks,
Henry, Spencer and Colt's Rifles, Colt's Pistols, Blasting and Sporting Powder,
Fixed Ammunition,
Caps, Fuse,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Fine Meerschaum Pipes,

Also, an excellent assortment of

DRY-GOODS.

D HENDERSON & BRO.,
Wholesale and Retail Merchants,
Corner Granite and Gurley streets,
jan9'69 Prescott, Arizona

PIONEER DRUG STORE.

Prescott, Arizona.

On hand and for sale,

Hall's Balsam for the Lungs
Townsend's Sarsaparilla
Ayers' "
Bristol's "
Hall's "
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
" *Ague Cure,*
Osgood's India Cholagogus,
Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Perry Davis's Pain Killer,
Goodale's Catarrh Remedy,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers,
Dr. Devine's Pitch Lozenge,
Keating's Cough "
Jayne's Patent Medicines,

And, in fact, a full assortment of all the Patent Medicines usually found in drug stores.

Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Perfumery,

And a large supply of Dispensing Medicines.

N. B.—Physicians' prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. G. D KENDALL.

☞ Dr. Kendall's office—In rear of Drug Store.

Prescott, April 24, 1868.

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz and Prescott.

... DEALERS IN ....

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott.

nov2'67tf

WORMSER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA,

.... DEALERS IN ....

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Farming and Mining Implements, etc.,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR OLD pioneer friends and the public generally to their new and splendid assortment of goods, recently purchased, by one of the firm, in San Francisco, and now on hand at their store in Prescott.

Give us a call and see for yourselves. We are *not* selling for ruinous prices; our motto is and has been, "Live and Let Live."

Merchants, farmers, miners and others, wishing to purchase goods, would do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

WORMSER & CO,
my15'68 Prescott, Arizona

PIONEER LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD ANnounce to their friends and the public that they have re-opened the old, convenient and comfortable Pioneer Stable,

On Granite Street,

Next door to the Quartz Rock Saloon, and that they are prepared to feed and take care of animals entrusted to their care, in a proper manner.

☞ Good Saddle animals always on hand, for hire. ☜

LOUIS WORTMAN.
WILLIAM BRECHT.

Prescott, January 9, 1869.

PLAZA FEED AND SALE STABLE.

Goodwin Street, Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

THE undersigned, having purchased the Stable of J. D. Monihon, would respectfully inform the public, that they intend keeping constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the lowest rates, for *Cash.*

☞ Team, Saddle and Pack Animals always on hand for sale or hire.

GIDEON BROOKE,
JACOB LYNN.

Prescott, October 24, 1868.

WRITING MATERIAL, of all kinds, For Sale at the Postoffice.

Wickenburg.

MAGNOLIA BREWERY

AND SALOON,

Wickenburg, Arizona Territory.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public and his old friends, that he is now manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand, a superior quality of

LAGER BEER,

For Wholesale and Retail, in Bottles or Kegs.

THE SALOON is well supplied with excellent Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., and contains

Two Good Billiard Tables.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

m14'68 A. H. PEEPLES, Proprietor.

A. BARNETT,

.... DEALER IN ....

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, &c.

WICKENBURG, ARIZONA.

☞ Sells cheaper than any other merchant in Central Arizona. nov20'67.

Miscellaneous.

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California.
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and MERCHANTS, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. *We buy nothing from second hands;* thereby *saving* the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE. "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City, November 20, 1867.

EHRENBERG.

J. GOLDWATER & BRO.,

Wholesale Dealers In

Dry-Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Grain, Groceries, Provisions, etc.,

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that they are now located at the new

TOWN OF "EHRENBERG,"

Where they are prepared to receive merchandise, for storage or transportation, free of charge

EHRENBERG is situate on the east bank of the Colorado river, seven miles below La Paz, at the best and most convenient landing on the river, and is connected with the principal towns of the interior by good wagon roads.

The benefits to be derived by shipping goods *via* Ehrenburg are, *a saving of five dollars per ton*, and less handling of goods.

Freight to Wickenburg, four cents from the landing.

All merchandise consigned to us, either for storage or transportation, will be attended to with care and despatch.

For further particulars, inquire of

J. GOLDWATER & BRO.,
Commission and Forwarding Agents,
sep18'69tf Ehrenburg, Arizona.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID.

☞ Quick Cures and Moderate Charges.

DR. DOHERTY'S

Private Medical and Surgical Institute.

Sacramento Street, below Montgomery (opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office). Private entrance on Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound and scientific medical aid in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of Secrecy and all Sexual Disorders.

To Correspondents.

Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the States and Territories, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of DR. DOHERTY in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. DR. DOHERTY takes this opportunity of observing that all letters are opened and replied to only by himself, and the latter as promptly as possible.

If the case be full and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies) will be forwarded without delay, and in such manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

Consultation, by letter, or otherwise, **free.**

Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay.

Address, W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.
San Francisco, Cal.

Spermatorrhea.

DR. DOHERTY has just published an important pamphlet, embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotence or Virility, being a short Treatise on Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Nervous or Physical Debility consequent upon this Affection, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent FREE by mail on receipt of Six Cents in postage stamps for return postage.

Address, W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.
mr13-6m San Francisco, Cal.

☞ **Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.**

THE WEEKLY ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME VII. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1870. NUMBER 9.

THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

—AT—

PRESCOTT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, One Year,	$7 00
" " Six Months,	4 00
" " Three Months,	2 50
Single Copies,	25

Papers will not be sent unless paid for in advance, and will *invariably* be discontinued at the end of the time paid for.

ADVERTISING:

One square, one time, $3.00; each additional time, $1.50. Each additional square, same rate.

A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months.

Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.

Job Printing.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietor is determined to execute all work with which he may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

☞ *Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work.*

J. H. MARION,
Editor and Proprietor.

Business & Professional Cards.

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Tucson, Arizona,

Will practice his profession in all the Courts of the Territory.

HARLEY H. CARTTER,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

La Paz, Yuma County, Arizona.

Will attend to business in all the courts of the Territory. sep4'69tf

JOHN M. ROUNTREE,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Prescott, Arizona.

J. P. HARGRAVE,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Prescott, Arizona.

A. E. DAVIS,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Mohave City, Arizona Territory.

Dr. J. N. McCANDLESS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(Late of the U. S. Army,)

Offers his services to the people of Prescott and vicinity Can be found, at all hours, except when professionally engaged, at his office, in Allen & White's store, Montezuma street, Prescott.

Prescott, November 7, 1868.

G. W. BARNARD,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

OFFICE—In the Postoffice, north side of the Plaza, Prescott. jan15'70

R. B. YUILL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Wickenburg, Arizona.

La Paz and San Bernardino.

The Stages of the undersigned, carrying the U. S. Overland Mail, leave San Bernardino, California, every Wednesday Morning, on the arrival of the Los Angeles stages, for La Paz, Arizona, arriving at La Paz every Saturday morning and departing every Saturday evening.

☞ Passengers, packages, etc, transported at low rates.

Agents—JOSEPH MARKS, San Bernardino; GRAY & CO, La Pa. WATERS & NOBLE, Proprietors.

San Bernardino, March 20, 1869. apr20tf

ARIZONA STAGE LINE.

La Paz to Prescott.

Regular Weekly Trips, by Stage, with the Mail, will be made between La Paz and Prescott. A four-horse passenger stage will leave La Paz every Saturday, connecting with the the stages on the California end of the line, from San Bernardino; arriving at Wickenburg on Mondays, and at Prescott on Tuesdays. Passengers returning will arrive at La Paz on Fridays, connecting with the stage for California that departs Saturday morning.

☞ Packages, &c., forwarded on reasonable terms.

JAMES GRANT, Contractor.

Prescott, October 2, 1869.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, CHEAP.

The Thunderbolt Quartz Mill situated on Lynx creek.

Apply to HENRY W. FLEURY.

Prescott August 21, 1869.

Letters From New York.

[CORRESPONDENCE ARIZONA MINER.]

NEW YORK, Jan 24, 1870.

We have abandoned all hope of having any winter. For a weak or more we have had warm, muggy, and very unhealthy weather, so warm in fact, that the grass in our parks and conrt-yards is looking quite green, and the buds of many of the trees have begun to swell. The North River is open as far up as Troy, and boats leave New York for that place nightly. Strong fears are *entertained* for our ice crop, many being of the opinion that it will be a total failure.

Last week our citizens were startled with a report that small-pox, in the form of an epidemic, was among them; at first many were disposed to doubt it, but upon investigation it was found to be too true. Over 200 cases were reported during the week ending Saturday, 22d. So far it has not been very fatal, the deaths having been comparatively few. The Board of Health is making strenuous efforts to stay the ravages of this terrible disease; they think there is no immediate cause for alarm, but admonish all to exercise great precaution. At present the disease is confined to the lower and eastern part of the city, a few cases have been reported in Brooklyn, but not enough to cause any alarm.

Prince Arthur, Queen Victoria's youngest son, passed through this city on Saturday last, on his way to Washington; he is expected back the latter part of this week when he will remain a few days and see the elephant. No such grand reception will be tendered him as was given his brother, the Prince of Wales when he visited New York, although a grand ball is to be given him, next week.

The Peabody Funeral Fleet is daily expected at Portland. Very extensive arrangements have been made to give the distinguished remains a fitting reception. The Catafalque which has been erected at Portland, is said to surpass anything of the kind ever seen in this country. Admiral Farragut has gone to Portland, and will personally superintend the Naval arrangements.

Our new Legislature has got to working very nicely. One of their first acts was to repeal the act of the last Legislature favoring the 15th Amendment. This has caused a vast deal of comment throughout the State, and caused those at Washington to look with wonder and astonishment.

Among the list of failures for this month is the name of Howard & Co., Broadway Jewelers. Their liabilities are quite heavy, and assets comparatively small. Several other well known firms are reported as having suspended, but it is not credited.

Trade continues very quiet. Gold pretty steady in the neighborhood of 20 per cent. premium.

Things Theatrical continue lively. Fechter is at Niblos, appearing this week, in the Duke's Motto. Booth still plays Hamlet to crowded houses. Fox is favoring the patrons of the Olympic with his splendid renditions of Paul Pry and Jacques Strop. At the Grand Opera House, we have Boniface and an excellent stock Company. The Circus, Variety Theatres and Minstrel Halls are all drawing full houses.

Harry Placide, the veteran comedian, died yesterday, at the advanced age of 70 years. As an actor and gentleman he stood among the first, and his loss will be deeply felt by a large circle of friends. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

NEW YORK, January 31.

Prince Arthus has arrived in this city, and the fashionable world is in a great flutter of excitement. The query of the day is, who will be fortunate enough to secure an invitation to the Prince's Ball? This affair will take place to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music, and in the eyes of many will be the ball of the season.

The Hon. Hiram R. Revels, colored Senator from Mississippi, arrived at Washington yesterday, he will present his credentials sometime during the week, and will then be ready to take his seat. When his State is admitted he does not think he will meet with any opposition. But, it is the general opinion that when it comes right to the point that the honor of having a seat in the Senate Chamber will be denied him. Time will settle this questirn.

The Peabody Funeral Fleet has reached Portland at last, and the honored remains of the great philanthropist have been conveyed to the City Hall, where they will lie in state until to-morrow, (1st inst.) when the funeral is to take place, and the body taken to Massachusetts for final interment.

The small-pox is disappearing, on Saturday only five new cases were reported, and no deaths from that complaint.

We are still having warm, but not exactly pleasant weather. Strong hopes are entertained that February will bring us the long coveted cold weather.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at this city to sell one million of gold each week in February, and to purchase one million of bonds each alternate week.

Advices from Cuba state that a severe engagement took place between Gen. Jordan and the Spanish troops. The Insurgents were victorious. The Spanish loss was thirty-six officers and 400 men, killed and wounded. Gen. Jordan has been ordered to relieve Gen. Quesado as Commander in Chief of the Cuban Army.

Things Theatrical are as lively as usual; no material change has taken place in the bills. The Opera House is closed this week for the purpore of preparing the new spectacular drama—the Twelve Temptations. This is calculated by its dazzling splendor to excel anything ever witnessed in this country.

Trade still continues very dull, and a great many men are idle. Fifteen hundred men were discharged from the Brooklyn Navy Yard one day last week; and about a hundred men will be discharged this week. This is not done on account of politics, but on account of there being no work.

Provisions are on the decline. Flour can be bought for $8 per bbl., for a prime article. Coal $7 per ton and other articles proportionately low. W.

The Frontier Wedding.

BY THE MINISTER'S WIFE.

One day in early winter my husband received a summons to Burke's settlement, to unite a couple in the bonds of wedlock. It was especially requested that his wife should accompany him, as we should be expected to remain all night and partake of the festivities. It was twenty miles to the settlement, and we reached the log house of Mr. Burke, the father of the expectant bride, about noon. A dozen tow-haired children were at the door, waiting our arrival. They telegraphed the news instantly. "Marm! Marm! here 's the elder and his woman! They 're nothing but folks! She 's got a man's hat on, and a turkey wing in front of it; his nose is just like dad's—crooked as a cow-horn squash!" Alas for Mr. Morrison's aquiline nose, of which he was a little vain! "Sam!" cried a shrill female voice from the interior of the cabin, "run out and grab the rooster, and I 'll clap him into the pot! Sal, you quit that churn and sweep the floor. Kick that corndodger under the bed. Bill, you wipe the tallow out of that cheer for the minister's wife, and be spry about it."

Further remarks were cut short by our entrance. Mrs. Burke, in calico short gown, blue petticoat and bare feet, came forward, wiping her face on her apron. "How d'ye do elder? How d'ye do marm? Must excuse my head—have n't had a chance to comb it since last week. Work must be did, you know. Powerful sharp air, aint it? Shoo, there! Bill, drive that turkey out of the bread-trough. Sal, take the lady's things. Set right up to the fire, marm. Hands cool? Well, just run 'em in Bill's hair—we keep it long a purpose." Bill presented his shaggy head, but I declined with a shudder. "Lawk, if she han't actually shivering," cried Mrs. Burke. "Bring in some more wood. Marm, take this hot corndodger inter yer lap—it's as good as a soap-stone." A fearful squall announced the execution of the rooster, and shortly afterwards he was bouncing about in a four-quart kettle, hung over the fire. Sal returned to her churn; but the extraordinary visitor must have made her careless, for she upset the concern, and the buttermilk went swimming over the floor. "Grab the ladle, Bill," cried Mrs. Burke, "and help dip it up. Take keer—do n't put that snarl of hair in. Strange how folks will be so nasty. Dick, do you keep your feet out of the buttermilk; it wont be fit for the pigs when the butter's gathered. Drive the hen out, quick; she's picked up a pound already. There, Sal, do try and churn a little more keerful. If you are a goin' to be spliced to-morrow, yon need n't run crazy about it."

"I advise you to dry up!" remarked the bride elect, thumping away at the churn. By the time I had warmed, dinner was ready, and you may be sure I did not injure myself by over-eating. Night came on early, and after a social chat about the events of the morrow, I signified my desire to retire. Sal lighted a pitch knot, and began climbing a ladder in one corner of the room; I hesitated. "Come on," said she "do n't be afraid."

"Sam and Bill and Dick, and all the rest of ye, duck your heads while the elder's wife goes up. Look out for the loose boards, marm; and mind, or you'll smash your brains out ag'inst the beam. Take care of the hole where the chimney comes through." Her warning came too late. I caught my foot in the end of a board, stumbled, and fell headlong through what appeared to be interminable space, but it was only to the room I had just left, where I was saved from destruction by Bill, who caught me in his arms and set me on my feet, remarking coolly: "What made you come that way? We generally use the ladder." I was duly commiserated, and at last got to bed. The less said about that night the better. Bill and Dick, and four others, slept in the same room with us, and made the air vocal with their snoring. I fell asleep and dreamed I was just being shot from the muzzle of a columbiad, and was awakened by Mr. Morrison, who informed me that it was morning.

The marriage was to take place before breakfast, and Sally was already clad in her bridal robes when I descended the ladder. She was magnificent, in a green calico, over a crinoline full four inches larger than the rest of her apparel, a white apron with red strings, blue stockings, a yellow neck ribbon, and white cotton gloves. Her reddish hair was fastered in a pug behind and well adorned with the tail feathers of the defunct rooster before mentioned. When it was announced that Lem Lord, the groom, was coming, Sally dived behind a coverlet, which hung across a corner of the room to conceal sundry pots and kettles, and refused to come forth. Mr. Lord lifted one corner of the curtain and peeped in, but quickly retreated with a few sharp words from Sal, advising him to mind his own business. Lemuel was dressed in blue, with bright buttons. The entire suit had been made for his grandfather on a similar occasion. His hair was well greased with tallow, and his huge feet encased in skin pumps. Very soon the company began to gather, and the room was well filled. "Now, Elder," cried the bridegroom, "drive ahead! I want it done up nice; I am able to pay for the job; do you hear? Come, father Burke, trot out your gal." But Sally refused to be trotted out. She would be married where she was, or not at all. We argued and coaxed, but she was firm; and it was finally concluded to let her have her own way.

Mr. Morrison stood up; the happy couple joined hands through a rent in the coverlet, and the ceremony proceeded. Just as Mr. Morrison was asking Lemuel, "Will you have this woman?" etc., down came the coverlet, enveloping both minister and bridegroom, and filling the house with dust. Dick had been up in the loft and cut the strings which held it. Mr. Morrison crawled out looking decidedly sheepish, and Sally was obliged to be married openly. To the momentous question Lemuel responded: "To be sure; what else did I come here for?" and Sally replied: "Yaas, if you must know." "Salute your bride," said Mr. Morrison, when all was over.

"I am ready to do anything, elder," said Lemuel, "but skin me if I know about that, sir. Just show me how, and I 'll do it if it kills me." My husband drew back nervously, but Sally advanced, threw her arms around his neck, and gave him a kiss that made the very windows clatter. "I vorm, if I do n't do ditto!" cried Lemuel, and hastily taking a huge bite from a piece of maple sugar which he drew from his pocket, he made a dash at me—smashed my collar, broke my watchguard in a dozen pieces, tore my hair down, and succeeded in planting a kiss on my nose, greatly to the delight of the company. Then he turned to my husband. "Now, elder what 's the damage? Do n't be afraid to speak." "Whatever you please," said Mr. Morrison. Lemuel produced a bundle of fur. "Elder," said he, "there 's a muskrat's skin, and out in the shed is two heads of cabbage, and you 're welcome to the whole of it." My husband bowed his thanks, and the young people went to dancing. Mrs. Burke went to getting breakfast. At my earnest request, Mr. Morrison got our horse, and we bade them adieu. I never could have lived through another meal in that honse. I have since heard that Mr. Lord said if he had seen the elder's wife before she was married, Sally might have gone to the dickens.

"Alas, it might have been!"

Great Plagues.

Does the Earth Grow Sick?—Curious Speculations.

This is a question asked, and partially answered, by a writer in a recent English magazine, who proceeds to show that such epidemics as the plague of ancient times, and the cholera of a more modern era, are always heralded by peculiar phenomena, and sometimes by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. He sums up his argument by remarking:

Those appalling clouds or fogs which frequently herald the coming of the plague, although most noted for the darkness they produce, sometimes give sensible indication of their morbific influence.

In the plague, in the year 292, when 5,000 persons died daily at Rome, Eusebius states that the air was so corrupt as to form on objects a mould resembling the "turbid dew on dead bodies." Impressions of curious figures on doors, garments, and other artitles were noticed during the plagues of 532 and 600; and of like nature were the *crucicutæ*, which were beheld with a superstitious horror in the pestilence of 746. A "stinking mist" was noticed during the visitation of the Black Death; the fatal Algina Maligna among the cattle of 1662 was attended by a blue mist of dew on the herbage and pastures; and the cholera mist at Dantzio, in the present century, had a disagreeable smell and taste, so that those who were exposed to it were forced to wash their mouths with water.

In the case of these fetid mists and depositions of mold, the air evidently contains deleterious matter—either from its own disorganization or decomposition, or from noxious exhalations which are given forth from the earth. It is well known that various exhalations occasionally take place during earthquakes. Seneca states that a vapor caused by an earthquake, in Calabria, destroyed 6,000 head of sheep. During the eruptions in Italy, in 1320, every species of animal, including the birds of the air, perished in great numbers. In like manner, the earthquake of Jamaica, in 1690, produced a general sickness, so that 3,000 persons of those who had survived the earthquake perished by the subsequent pestilence. Among the well recorded instances of this escape or bleaching forth of vapors from the earth during earthquakes, it is stated that at Cairo, during the earthquake of 1775, the river opened and seemed to discharge an immense quantity of air—manifestly gasses which burst forth from the earth by momentary crevices in the bed of the river.

Previous to the earthquake in Calabria, in 1638, the sea wore a very unusual appearance; those who have seen a lake during a violent shower of rain, says Father Kircher, may have an idea of this very extraordinary agitation of the sea's surface. As there was neither wind nor rain at the time, the phenomena could only be ascribed to an escape of air or gaseous vapors from the bottom of the sea. A similar phenomena has been observed during the visitations of pestilence, the surface of ponds becoming muddled or bubbling from the escape of vapor, which would be invisible when taking place on solid land. An instance of this kind was observed at Havre, in August, 1832, when the cholera prevailed in France. The citadel of Havre is surrounded by a deep ditch or fosse, and it was observed by many persons that the water in the fosse suddenly changed its color and became exceedingly muddy, while bubbles of air rose up quickly to the surface, causing an appearance of ebullition. At the same time the fish, chiefly eels, which usually remain at the bottom, were seen to spring above the surface of the water, with a convulsive movement, and then to drop again, languid and heavy, and in a few hours the surface of the fosse was covered with dead fish. The adjoining sea was likewise affected by the poisonous influence, for the shore was covered with a quantity of dead fish. It was immediately after this phenomenon that the cholera broke out in Havre.

When the scourge of a great pestilence falls on the human species, it is too often the case that the beasts of the field, the fish of the sea and rivers, and even the plants and crops of the earth are affected to an unusual extent with disease. Webster has remarked that pestilence, murrain and famine occur simultaneously. This was certainly the case as regards the earliest great pestilence of which we have a record; for, as stated in Scripture, the plague of blotches and blains, murrain of beasts, and the blight producing a dearth of corn, all visited Egypt in close succession. Let us note some other instances. In A. D. 1222 a pestilence which destroyed 100,000 persons, raged in Scotland and, simultaneously, multitudes of dead fish were washed ashore on the British coasts. "In 1240," says Webster, "mortal disease prevailed," and authors relate that the fish on the English coast had a battle, in which eleven whales and a multitude of other fish were slain and cast ashore. "The cause to which this phenomenon was ascribed," he adds, "although ludicrous enough, is important; for it strengthens modern observation, that when pestilential diseases prevail on the surface of the earth, fish often perish beneath the waters."

During the Black Death, especially, a pestilential influence affected all kinds of the lower animals, as well as man. A fatal murrain broke out, and in England 3,000 sheep died in one pasturage alone; and in this case, as also during the murrain in West Africa, it is said that both the birds and beasts of prey refrain from touching the carcasses. At the same time immense quantities of dead fish were cast ashore, whose bodies were found to be covered with blotches. The birds of the air likewise died. And Dimerbroeck also states, as a fact, which he frequently observed, that whenever the birds, confined in their cages died, the inhabitants of the house were invariably attacked shortly after by the plague.

It seems as though the cause of the grand epidemics that from time to time desolate the world lies beyond the sphere of human action, and is to be found in a morbific disturbance, or sickening in the earth itself. Unquestionably, those great plagues, like common disease, are intensified in their severity by defective sanitary arrangements, and are propagated by contagion to some extent beyond the actual zones or region of morbid telluric action; but still unlike small-pox, typhus and some other diseases—whose origin may be ascribed wholly to vicious conditions of life—maladies, which, swoop down upon mankind as from a higher world almost beyond his ken—a morbific breath, which, although exhaling from our globe, has its exciting cause in the various movements and conditions in the far off worlds of orbs which surround us.

A TYPOGRAPHIC CONTEST.—The artists of the "art preservative of all arts" are in a flutter over the prospect of a match between New York and Cincinnati compositors. For some years Mr. George A. Barber, of Cincinnati, has had a standing challenge to set type with any fellow-craftsman for $2,000, "to work five or eight hours a day on straight, solid matter, the type not to be larger than brevier nor smaller than agate." Yesterday, Mr. George Arensberg, employed in the *Times* office, called at the *Clipper* office with a few friends, and left a counter challenge, at the same time, depositing $100 as an earnest of his intentions. Mr. Arensberg—who is known among his friends as "The Velocipede"—accepts Barber's challenge, the only change in the terms being that he wants to work ten hours only. He offers Barber $100 to come to New York, or will take the same sum and go to Cincinnati. Barber is said to have set 17,800 solid minion in ten hours. This is rapid work. The friends of Arensberg do not say what he has accomplished heretofore, but are willing to back him with their money. The trial of skill is to be made within a month, providing the Western man puts up. If he backs down, Arensberg will make a match with any other man on the same terms.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE *Israelite*, of Cincinnati, maintains that the divinity of Jesus of Nazareth was an idea originating in the second and third centuries. The man Jesus was a Pharisaic rabbi of excellent intentions and enthusiastic aspirations in the realization of which he failed entirely. That he lost his life because of the error of the disciples in proclaiming him the Messiah.

The Miner.

Prescott, Arizona Territory.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1870.

San Francisco Agency.—THOMAS BOYCE is the authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. Orders left at his office, No. 10 (second floor), Merchant's Exchange, California street, below Montgomery, will be promptly attended to.

I. P. FRANK, rooms 20 and 21, Merchant's Exchange, California street, San Francisco, is authorized to act as agent for the MINER.

Single copies of the MINER can be purchased at the Postoffice.

FLOOD.—Walla Walla, Washington Territory, came near being washed away by a recent flood.

EDWARD C. FOGG, formerly of San Francisco, met his death in Sonora, Mexico, recently.

A GENERAL order of the War Department forbids the use of coal oil for the illuminating of military posts. Lard oil is to be substituted.

DUTIFUL SON.—A spark from the telegraph informs us that the President has sent to the Senate the name of Jesse R. Grant as Postmaster at Covington, Kentucky. Jesse R. is the President's poor "old fadder."

SENATOR SUMNER is not in favor of allowing the Cubans belligerent rights. Head's level, for once, Chawles.

IT is asserted that the Cardiff giant has contracted small-pox.

T. H. HOAG, Member of Congress, from Ohio, died, a short time ago.

TEXAS.—The Texas Legislature met at Austin, on the 8th inst. "Jack" Hamilton and Satrap Reynolds were the strongest candidates for the U. S. Senate.

AT Cincinnati, on the 9th inst., a man named Klein, while under the sway of King Whisky, threw a pot of boiling coffee into his child's face, causing the death of the child.

THE Republican members of the House of Representatives have again outraged decency and honesty by admitting Covode, of Pennsylvania, to the seat in that body which of right belongs to Foster, a Democrat.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada, was visited by a weak hurricane on the morning of the 9th inst. Two or three persons were killed, several injured, and many houses blown down.

FLORIDA.—The honest members of the Florida Legislature tried, recently, to impeach Reed, the carpet-bag Governor of that State, but a recent dispatch from Brudder Reed says, boastingly, that his administration has been upheld.

GEORGIA.—The Radicals are divided in Georgia. The Conservative Rads. say that Bullock (hoof and horn Rad.), will ruin the party, should Congress sustain him. Congress has already sustained him, and now for the ruin, which we would rejoice to see come upon the Radical party in Georgia.

THE strong-minded females of Missouri insist that they have a right to vote, under the constitution, and are going to test the matter in the courts.

THE San Francisco *Alta* is now "set up" by printers who work for 60 cents per thousand ems. All the old hands quit, sooner than work for that price, but the *Alta* goes on as usual. While sympatizing with our fellow craftsmen of "Eureka Typographical Union," we think it would be the part of wisdom for them to come down a little from ancient prices.

THE U. S. Branch Mint at Carson, Nevada, has turned out several hundred silver dollars.

WITHIN the past three years, the population of British Columbia has decreased from 20,000 to 8,000. Something wrong there.

HARVARD University has forty-nine "professors," forty-two teachers who are not professors, and 1,107 students. There ought to be some knowledge and wisdom in such a wigwam.

THERE are in Calcutta twenty-four Hidoo temples and Mohammedan mosques, and yet the place is ruled by a Christian Power. Should Senator Sherman's Chinese bill pass, it will not be long until heathen temples outnumber Christian churches on the Pacific slope.

THE Elko (Nevada) *Independent* tells a story about a certain quartz mill in its section having been stopped from running by swarms of crickets. We believe it, but think a like occurrence will never again take place, as the story will sell the mill.

WILLIAM, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS.—Leland Stanford, Lloyd Tevis, M. S. Latham, D. O. Mills, C. P. Huntington, W. G. Fargo, A. H. Ramsey, J. C. Fargo and B. P. Cheney, have been elected directors of this Company.

The Indians and the "Administration."

President Grant has taken upon himself the task of befriending the Indians, and the people of the frontiers might as well make up their minds for further warfare with the savages, for, we fear, but little hope need be cherished that his Administration will aid them to throttle the desperate savages. In a recent conversation with a "civilized" Indian Chief, the President is reported as having said: "I am of the opinion that they (the Indians) should become citizens, and be entitled to all the rights of citizens." Now, we believe, the President holds the same views regarding *all* Indians, consequently, it cannot be expected that he proposes making vigorous war upon those of them who do not care about his citizenship. But, what is to be done with them? Are they to be allowed to follow, unrestrained, the bent of their bloodthirsty minds? Are the people of the Territories to be still left to their tender mercies? Must we, eternally, have to work for the support of vagrant savages, who commit crimes too horrid and disgusting to be mentioned in a newspaper? These, to us, are questions of great moment, and we would like to have them answered, soon, by the Chiefs at Washington, in order that we may know how to act. The farce of "protecting" us is about "played." The troops now in this Territory are too few in number to do much more than protect themselves, and perform the work around the posts. The fact is, we must have better protection, and that right speedily. If Government does not see fit to let us have more troops, it will then become incumbent upon us to quit business and take the field against our tormentors. Other Indians may be ripe for citizenship, but, we most earnestly and honestly assure our simple-minded President that the hostile Indians of Arizona will never bow the neck to the white race until forced to do so by the same arguments used by him in the late war.

But, the idea is fast gaining ground among our people that the Administration and its pets do not care to chastise, much less subjugate, bad Indians, and it need not be wondered at that such an idea depresses them. They see a company, or two, of soldiers at a post, two-thirds of whom are employed hauling wood, water, building and repairing quarters, herding and taking care of stock, doing guard duty, escorting, etc., and, of course, they know that the commander of that post cannot do much, if any, effective scouting. Now, if Government felt for us, or even attempted to do its duty by us, this would not be. Most of the troops would be kept in the field, hunting and fighting Indians, and citizens would be employed to do the work; or, it could hire citizens to do the hunting and fighting. But, this is an economical Administration, we are told. Ah! is it indeed? Then show us wherein the economy part comes in. Its own officers tell us that it costs a trifle of $3,000,000 per annum to carry on "the war" in this Territory. Well, we doubt it not, and by the present *modus operandi* of carrying on that war, it will continue to cost that sum or more for an hundred years to come. But, place four or five thousand troops in the Territory, at once, under brave, sensible and industrious commanders, keep them well supplied and steadily at work, and two years would not elapse until the Indians would be subjugated,—the war and its expenses stopped.

MEXICO.—This unfortunate country was, according to latest accounts, in a very unsettled condition. Petty chieftains were, as usual in the field, fighting. The friends of Santa Anna were active in behalf of the old scamp.

THE Sioux City (Iowa) *Times*, of January 20, tells a sad tale in connection with a recent blinding snow-storm in Dakotah Territory: A Mr. Dowd, his wife and three children were driven out of their shanty by the cold and drifting snow, and while going to a neighbors, about forty rods distant, Mrs. Dowd and two of the children got lost and were frozen to death.

THE San Francisco *Call* is appalled at the tendency of Californians to go mad, or, to put it milder, grow insane, and well it may, if, as it says, 482 insane persons were admitted to the Insane Asylum at Stockton during the past year. Hard times, love, dissipation, the *Call* says are causes for so much madness.

THE California counties of San Francisco, Monterey and San Luis Obispo, or at least a portion of the people thereof, have asked the Legislature to allow them to aid in the construction of a "Southern Pacific Railroad." Almost everybody, nowadays, wants to build a southern road.

"GOTTSCHALK, the pianist, and Lefebeure Wely, a great organist, both died within a month, and each was stricken with death while playing his favorite instrument." So we are informed by an exchange. It would be a god-send to this country if about 20,000 politicians could be similarly stricken, while playing on their favorite instrument—the harp of a thousand strings.

JAMES S. GREEN, an ex-Senator of the United States, died in Missouri, on the 18th ult. He was a statesman and orator of considerable ability.

Full Particulars of the Late Indian Raid Near Tucson, With Accounts of More Recent Outrages.

Under date of February 6, 1870, a correspondent at Tucson, Pima county, writes as follows:

On the first of February, there occurred, 25 miles from this place, another of those Apache outrages with which we are familiar, but which still never fail to curdle the blood when brought to notice.

On the 31st of January there left Tucson an ambulance, containing Captain Barry, wife and child, and Lieutenant Adams, wife and child, with three Government wagons, *en route* for Fort Yuma. They camped, that night, at the point of the mountain, 17 miles from here, and next morning resumed their journey. After traveling some nine or ten miles, the ambulance, with six or eight cavalrymen, for escort, being some four hundred yards ahead of the wagons, the Apaches—some twenty-five in number—attacked the wagons from an ambush on the side of the road, and run off the teamsters, with the exception of one named Magee, who, being surrounded, fought bravely, although mortally wounded, and with *his whip*, forced his way through the throng of savages, escaped and was afterwards found by the road-side, by the driver of the U. S. Mail, and brought into the station at the point of the mountain, where he died, after giving a full account of the fight.

The Apaches also killed two discharged soldiers who were in the wagons. While this tragedy was being enacted, the officers, from a distance, observed it all, and when Corporal Smith (a brave Indian fighter, in charge of the squad of cavalry), turned to go back to the rescue of his companions, the commanding officer peremptorily ordered him to guard the ambulance, and set off at full speed for the next station—Bluewater. The Apaches got, as fruits of their victory, some fourteen or fifteen mules, and all the baggage, etc., in the wagons, besides killing three men. So we go, near Tucson.

One week ago the Apaches attacked Mr. Solomon Warner, an old resident of this town, while he was going from Santa Cruz to Magdalena, and killed a Dr. Wakefield, who was with Mr. W., but Mr. Warner managed to make his escape to Ynuris, with four balls in his arm, most probably fatally wounded, as he is quite an old man.

Two or three days ago, the Apaches killed a Mexican near Florence, putting two or three balls and thirty or forty arrows into his body.

I forgot to mention that in the Apache fight near the Picacho, the teamster who was killed said there was a *white man* with the band. Yours, SAMMY.

COLORADO Territory is out of debt, and has money in her pocket. When shall we be able to say the same of our Territory? But for McCormick and his poor friends, her head would to-day be above water.

PROSPECTING EXPEDITION.—We are told that a large party will leave here next spring on a prospecting trip to Arizona. The impression appears to be (we do not know upon what authority), that there are as good placer mines in Arizona as ever were found in California. Plenty of men can be found to go down to the "suspected" regions and take the chances in spite of all the Comanches, Apaches, or other hostile Indian tribes.—*Virginia (Nevada) Enterprise.*

Although it is our most earnest desire to have people come here, we have no hesitancy in declaring that all who may come here, expecting to find as good placer mines as ever were found in California, will be badly disappointed. We have them not, but, in lieu thereof, we have more, and richer, quartz mines than either Nevada or California, and pretty good facilities for working them. The placer diggings pay those who work them fair wages, but the chances for making "piles" in them are slim. Of course, we mean those already discovered.

IT looks a little suspicious to see the President of the United States log-rolling to get a "friend" into the United States Senate. Recently, while questioning a delegation from Georgia, President Grant asked them whom they intended to send as Senators from Georgia. They not answering him, he remarked that both himself and General Sherman had great confidence in General Terry!

A LADY, Miss Amelia Hobbs, has been elected a Justice of the Peace in Illinois.

THE western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad is likely to be near the mouth of the Columbia river.

THE telegraph is a very funny institution. It calls the Miembres Apaches "Mocambra Apaches," and tells us that two citizens were recently killed by Apaches, on the San Pedro, *in New Mexico*. The San Pedro is, of course, in Arizona, but the San Francisco journals did n't know that it was.

CUBA.—A dastardly outrage was enacted on the 6th inst., in the streets of Havana. Four Americans, who had just arrived from New York, were stopped on the street, and three of them shot dead. The other one escaped. Our Consul and the Captain-General of the Island were trying to ferret out the murderer or murderers.

Pima County Things.

We have the Tucson *Arizonan* of the 5th inst., and from it re-write as follows: Goodwin & Saunders, merchants, had commenced selling out, by auction, probably with the view of leaving the place....Mr. Gilbert, a baker, and a señorita, were married on the 5th ult., and the *Arizonan* tells us that "thoughtless *school boys* of every age between 20 and 45 years danced and sported around generally,"—at the wedding, we presume.....A report was in circulation that Dr. Forbes and a Mexican had been attacked by Indians, while proceeding from Tucson to Tubac....The county officers were in a dilemma regarding criminals. The jail being overstocked, with old criminals, they had no place to put fresh ones, and, as the village was overrun with them, the case was a hard one....Our old friend, Major D. R. Clendenin (not Clandenin), as the *Arizonan* had it, has been looking up a route for a road to the White Mountain country, and, it is said, found an excellent one. He does not give the point at which said route crosses the Gila. In all probability, a new post will be established somewhere in that country....The ranchmen living upon the Santa Cruz had held a meeting, at Tucson, at which two of their number were elected to take charge of irrigating ditches.

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL GAZETTE.—The February number of this useful publication is on our table. It is edited by Dr.'s Stillman and McNutt, and published by A. Roman & Co., San Francisco. Price, per annum, $5 gold.

WESTERN & CO., publishers, 37 Park Row, New York, have our thanks for the December part of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, and the January number of the *Manufacturer and Builder*, both of which are excellent publications. The subscription price of the first named journal is $4 per annum; that of the latter, $1.50.

A RECENT private letter from Jos. C. Lennon, formerly of this place, but who is now sojourning at New Orleans, La., informs us that D. Ellis (Kentuck), was living at Waterproof, in that State. Jas. S. Giles, another old Arizonian, was settled at Natchez, Mississippi. Mr. Lennon says he will return next summer, being tired of Negroes and Negro rule.

THE Protectionists have a majority in the Lower House of Congress. Hope they won't keep it long.

AFTER having disappeared for several months the Arizona MINER puts in an appearance again, greatly improved and enlarged, printed in neat new type, and a very creditable sheet for any country. It reports that wheat is being sown, intimating that spring has already come.—*Central City (Colorado) Register.*

Now, Mr. *Register*, "listen at us," as Goldrick would say, until we inform you why the MINER has not appeared to you. It was because you were not on our exchange list, and that we have never received but two copies of your excellent paper. You are now "booked," and it will afford us great pleasure to exchange with you until life doth us part. How 's that?

THE Los Angeles *Star* of the 12th, says:

"Colonel Dunkelberger, with his wife and family left here on Wednesday for Arizona. He is to be stationed at Tucson."

The Colonel's friends will be rejoiced at seeing him back in the Territory. He has the reputation of being an excellent officer, and it is needless to say that we admire such.

AT a recent marriage feast in San Francisco, the bride and bridegroom, having imbibed too freely, got into a general fight, in which both "dear darling doves" had their collar bones broken.

GENERALS KELLOM and Tyler, staff officers, U. S. Army, have been assigned to this coast.

PRESIDENT GRANT seems to have an abiding faith in "secessionists" who, like himself, became "loil" when money was to be made by so doing. H. H. Heath, formerly Secretary of New Mexico, and who was "Dixie" at the breaking out of the late unpleasantness, is backed by the President for Marshal of New Mexico, and a Mr. Crowe, of Alabama, (another "sympathizer"), has been recommended for another office. Dr. Samuel Bard, of Georgia, who was lately editor and proprietor of a Radical paper at Atlanta, has been nominated for Governor of Montana Territory.

INSTEAD of being employed fighting Indians on the frontiers, whole regiments of U. S. troops are kept in the South to help Revenue Detectives hunt up and destroy illicit whisky stills, which looks as though Government had abandoned the business of protecting its citizens.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The telegraph informs us that this road, which is destined to cross Arizona, was being constructed at the rate of a mile a day. The Company, so far as we have been able to learn, had not yet asked Congress for aid to extend the road to San Francisco. Their Denver branch will be completed within the next four months.

Letter from an Old Arizonian.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., Feb. 10, 1870.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER:—When I cast a retrospective glance though the vista of departed years, the memory of dear old friends arise in bold relief before my imagination. The most trivial incidents of my life in Arizona rush in one chain of melancholy succession before me, and, alas! I cannot but feel the most poignent sensation of regret when I reflect upon the number of my old friends, who have fallen by the ruthless, blood-stained hands of the demon Apaches. I cannot stay my tears of sorrow when I think of poor E. A. Bentley, of Harvey Twadell, and of Milton S. Hadley, who have been so prematurely hurried past the bourne of mortality to sleep in the noiseless depths of eternity. Yes, sir, those with whom I was connected by the dearest and closest ties of intimacy during my early years in Arizona are within the bosom of Abraham.

In your issue of the 22d ult., the obituary list of the early pioneers of Arizona, caused many a strong heart to beat more impulsive, and to arouse the burning manhood of our race, to rend the air with curses upon those who sympathize with the infernal Indian. They are brainless, narrow-minded nincompoops who do it.

Since leaving Arizona, I have frequently sat down to write to you, to communicate through the columns of the MINER with such of my old friends as have escaped the arrow and the bullet of the Indian, and, positively, I could not advance a single line beyond the first page, and that page crammed full with nonsense of the most sublime description. I cordially extend my hand and heart to all old friends down there, and earnestly hope that their fond anticipations shall be realized.

There is no news to send you from this section of the world—owing to the long drought, everything is almost stagnant. Farmers are tearing their hair with despair—stock raisers equally as bad, and the poor laborers are all destitute, cannot obtain work for their board. The climate here is most salubrious. It would give nerve to the most pusilanimous arm, and vigor to the most desponding heart. I may give a long letter soon, communicating all the news I can.

WILLIAM RUNK.

GREENBACKS.—The San Francisco *Call* of the 11th inst, quotes unconstitutional paper money, *i. e.* greenbacks, as follows: Buying, 83; selling, 83½. The same paper says:

The banks of the city will be closed on the 22d inst., and afternoon of the 23d and 24th inst., in consequence of the great Musical Festival. This suspension of business will be general among insurance offices, brokers and wholesale merchants.

Busines shows no revival, yet, and no immediate prospects of a revival. The winter is acknowledged a dry one, now, and a certain feeling of depression is the consequence.

NEW PAPER.—We have received several numbers of the *Times*, a new paper recently started at Santa Barbara, California. It is a neat-looking six column sheet, and will, undoubtedly, do good for its section of our coast.

THE San Bernardino (California) *Guardian* states that many strangers are arriving and settling in its county.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, speaking for her strong-minded sisters, objects to the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, because, as she very truly observes, "it proposes to make all men our rulers—white, black, washed and unwashed, lettered and unlettered—without even asking the consent of the women of the country."

THE New York *World* says Senator Sumner opposes the enlargement of the West Point Military Academy, on the ground that the Academy "is not condusive to loyalty." Perhaps not to the negro, Sumner's idol.

THE Californians have again been quarreling about a name for their big mountain lake. The Radicals, as might be supposed, prefer calling it Tahoe, in honor of a dirty old Digger Indian gent, of that name, who "died long, long ago." The Democrats want it called by its old name—Bigler, after ex-Governor Bigler, of that State. Stop quarreling, gentlemen, and get some Chinaman to name it for you.

THE CHINESE TREATY.—President Grant has issued a proclamation announcing the ratification of the additional treaty with the Celestial Empire, so-called. Its provisions are more favorable to China and the Chinese than to America and Americans. Under it, the Chinese are entitled to come here, live where they please, and do as they please, but Americans cannot settle in China except at "those places where foreigners are by treaty admitted to reside." Truly, a one-sided affair.

PRINCE ARTHUR.—The fine young English gentleman was alive and well, at latest dates from the East, and the rumors of Fenian attempts to "take him in," were all bosh, gotten up, evidently, by debased shoddyites in New York and Boston.

OVERLAND MONTHLY.—We are anxious to know why the February number of this magazine has not been received by us. Is it the fault of the publishers or the mail?

The Miner. THE W

VOLUME VII.

THE ARIZONA MINER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNIN(

—AT—

PRESCOTT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZON(

SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, One Year,.....$7 0
" " Six Months.....4 0
" " Three Months.....2 5
Single Copies,.....

Papers will not be sent unless paid for in a vance, and will *invariably* be discontinued at t end of the time paid for.

ADVERTISING:

One square, one time, $3 00; each additions time, $1.50. Each additional square, same rate.

A liberal discount will be made to persons cor tinuing the same advertisement for three, six, o twelve months

Professional or business cards inserted upo reasonable terms.

Job Printing.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the pro prietor is determined to execute all work wit which he may be favored in the neatest and bes style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of th Territery, and, when accompanied with the cas it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, o as directed.

ionized by the Pacific Mining Company and its numerous employes. Judge Rush talks of going to San Francisco, immediately, for more goods to replenish his stock.

UNDER-SHERIFF SWAIN arrived home recently, from the southern section of the county, where, he informs us, things looked quite prosperous.

BIG BUG.—Mr. Head paid Big Bug District a visit this week, but we have not heard his opinion regarding the mines there. He is said to be rather reticent. The mill ought, by this time, to have pounded out one or two big bars of gold, but we will have to wait until Mr. Gray arrives, to learn particulars.

SEE the advertisement of John Laughlin, the pioneer boot and shoe maker of Central Arizona.

FROM THE RIO VERDE.—Five wagons, loaded with grain for Wormser & Wertheimer, of this place, arrived Thursday last, from the Rio Verde. In going down Grief Hill, an accident happened by which a horse belonging to Mr. McKune, was killed. Mr. Wertheimer, who accompanied the teams, informs us that soldiers were busily at work cutting the new road.

ABE PRATER arrived here several days ago from Hardyville, Mohave county. He brought no news of importance.

WM. H. HARDY.—This gentleman was taken sick while coming from Hardyville to Prescott, recently, and had to stop at Camp Toll-gate.

HORSE RACING.—The main event of the week, in this vicinity, was the horse race, which took place Tuesday afternoon last, on the race track below Fort Whipple, between two fast nags belonging to Mr. Bradley, of this place. One of these horses is known by the sobriquent of "Old Whitey;" the other by that of "The Roan." The race was for the sum of $1,000. Whitey was backed by Mr. Bradley; the roan by J. H. Behan. The distance run was, we believe, 300 yards, and the roan was declared the winner. The roan was the favorite with most of those present on the track, but the friends of the white horse had lots of cash and staked it freely, so that betting on the outside was quite lively, and much money changed hands. Old Whitey's friends and backers attributed the loss of the race and their money to his rider, and they have made another race, for $1,000, to come off twenty days from date of the last race. Forfeits are up, and the race is likely to take place, on the appointed day. Several scrub races were run, but, as we were not present, we don't know and will not say anything regarding them.

QUITE a large party of men started, Thursday morning last, by trail, for Walnut Grove and Wickenburg. Among them we noticed C. B. Genung, J. M. Tiernan, and P. Smith, who go back to the Grove to start their arastras, being now thoroughly satisfied that they can work their ores with profit. Previous to leaving, Mr. Genung informed us that he intended soon to erect a few stamps, and run them by water power. Mr. Tiernan will remain with him until everything is made to run smoothly.

THE weather is past our comprehension. We don't understand it at all, and shall not try to for some time to come. Threatening clouds pass and re-pass, but don't burst or let down worth a cent. At various times during the past month we have been treated to spatters of rain, but they amounted to nothing. During the forenoon of Thursday last, a brisk shower fell, but that was all. We are now, or rather the ground is, as dry as ever.

LATER.—The above brought matters to a focus. We have since been blessed with both rain and snow.

RICH SPECIMEN.—J. M. Tiernan has presented us with a very rich specimen of ore from the Sutler lode, at Walnut Grove. The "free" gold crops out beautifully all over it.

WM. O'NEILL, who is said to understand well how to build all kinds of furnaces, has an advertisement in to-days MINER, offering his services to the people of the Territory. Communications addressed to him at Prescott, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN WHITE, Fred Henry and others have recently struck it rich, at the old Placeritas, near Walnut Grove. They sunk a hole to the bedrock at the mouth of two creeks, and found several large pieces of gold.

IMMIGRANTS.—Some eight or nine men arrived here recently, from Montana. They are "prospectors" by profession.

FROM PHŒNIX.—A note from Jack W. Swilling, of Phœnix, conveys the good news that the farmers of that vicinity have already sowed 1200 acres of barley, and 150 of wheat, and that both wheat and barley were looking well. The settlers expect that a flouring mill will be erected there next spring....The Apaches had not visited the settlement in a long time....Four thousand head of Texas cattle were being pastured in the valley. The owners of 2,000 head of these cattle were preparing to drive that number to the Agua Frio. Phœnix is one of the *newest* settlements in the Territory, yet it is ahead of many of the oldest.

Political.

As yet, but little is said by politicians, regarding politics, or the coming election, which, it is fair to presume, will take place on the 6th of June next. We feel quite certain that Mr. McCormick means to try for the Delegacy again. Who his opponent will be, is now beyond our ken. Perhaps he may have to contend against more than one. For ourself, we would not object to seeing a dozen candidates in the field. They might make times lively.

IN the last number of the MINER, we stated, upon the authority of a correspondent, that Colonel Barnard and command killed, in the recent fight with Apaches, (which took place on the morning of January 3d, in the Dragoon Mountains), eleven Indians, and took one prisoner. We have since learned that fifteen were killed, and two captured; also, that the bar of gold taken from Col. Stone, when he was murdered by the savages, was retaken by the troops, who found it upon the person of one of the Indians killed in Barnard's fight.

RAIN IN CALIFORNIA.—The Los Angeles *News* of the 13th rejoices over the fact that rain fell in its section on the night of the 10th. The Santa Barbara *Times* of the 12th, says it rained there for ten hours. Rain had also fallen in the Tulare Valley. The San Bernardino *Guardian* of the 12th, says: "As we write to-day (Friday) there is some prospect of rain. A gentle shower is now falling, with good prospects for an old fashioned rain.

MURDERER ARRESTED.—Charles Jones, the murderer of Thomas Mathews, has been arrested and is now in jail at Hamilton, White Pine. The murdered man was well known in this Territory, having resided here several years ago.

THE FRANKING BUSINESS.—If there is sufficient manhood in Congress, that body will certainly abolish the franking privilege, for it is a barefaced swindle on the people, as well as "an old man of the mountain" upon the P. O. Department. A recent despatch informs us that during the month of January last the Postoffice in Washington sent over 237,000 franked letters, at a cost of about $15,000; and one hundred tons of printed matter, at a cost of $38,000.

SICK OF WHITE PINE.—The following Arizonians, who went to White Pine about one year ago, are desirous of getting back to Arizona: Louis St. James, Col. Tyson, Gen. Coulter, W. T. Flower, Mr. England and Mr. Bridges. In a recent letter to W. Wormser, they say, "Arizona is God's country, after all." It would be if the devil had the Apaches.

SICKNESS AT TUCSON.—We are sorry to have to state that small-pox and ague are rampant in Tucson. A private letter recently received here states that these diseases were carrying off great numbers of people.

FRANCE.—Late news from this country is anything but of a peaceable character. Rochefort had been arrested by order of the Governmont, in consequence of which, his numerous friends became afflicted with a desire to hurl the Napoleonic dynasty from power. But they were mistaken in their strength, and, at last accounts, all was quiet on the Seine. During the excitement, barricades were erected in the streets of Paris, and some sharp encounters took place between the people and the police. But for the presence of vast numbers of soldiers in the city, Napoleon would to-day be a carpet-bagger and a new "Mountain," composed of the Dantons, Marats, Mirabeaus and Robespierres of the present day, would be running the guillotines and irrigating the streets of Paris with the blood of Napoleon's friends.

PERSONAL.—A recent letter from Hardyville, Mohave county, informs us that O. D. Gass, who served several terms in the Legislature of this Territory, had gone East, and that Nat. Lewis, who was a member of the fourth Legislature, had charge of Mr. G's Las Vegas ranch.

JAMES D. WILSON, of Iowa, is trying to secure a seat on the U. S. Supreme Bench.

THE Golden State Ironworks, at San Francisco, were recently destroyed by fire.

"The Excision of Arizona."

Under the above cutting *caboza*, the San Diego *Union* of the 10th inst., belabors the Government of the United States for sending supplies for the troops in the southern portion of this Territory, through Sonora, Mexico. But the *Union* should recollect that Government is not as much to blame in this matter, as are the people of Tucson and their representative men, who for years past have begged Government to send supplies through Sonora. However, it is a bad stroke of policy,—an outrage upon the people of this Territory, and we pray Government to put a stop to it, as speedily as possible.

TO BE REMOVED.—The Washington correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, writing under date of February 1st, says that charges of incompetency or something of the sort, had been preferred against Postal Agent Duffield, of this Territory, and that, in all probability, his place would be given one J. N. Dawley, of California. We are not acquainted with Mr. Duffield, but know that McCormick's organ, at Tucson, where Duffield resides, has, quite recently, buttered him on both sides for the manner in which he has attended to the affairs of his office. Perhaps, it was not advised of the intentions of its chief.

The same correspondent states that the following new mail routes in this Territory will be established: From Sacaton to Florence; Maricopa Wells, to Phœnix; Bluewater to Florence, and from Pima Villages to Florence.

GENERAL ORD.—We are glad to be able to state that this distinguished military officer is now in the Territory, seeing things for himself. A private letter from Fort Yuma, informs us that he, with 120 soldiers, arrived there on the 15th inst., from San Francisco. The General and his companions in arms came in an ocean steamer to the mouth of the Colorado; thence, by river steamer, to Fort Yuma. He is now in the southern part of the Territory, and we shall look for him here at an early day.

GOV. MCCORMICK, of Arizona, after an absence of four years from the Astor House, New York, recently breakfasted there, and the waiter remembered his tastes so well that he asked the Governor "if he would have stewed clams, as *usual?*". That waiter's memory is worth something.—*Exchange.*

Yes, and the item is worth something to Mac. He loves to write about himself and then have it printed.

Amendments to the Mining Act.

Commissioner Wells recommends the following change in the Mining Law of Congress:

The size of the tract decided by patent and the number of feet upon the lode should be fixed by law, in spite of all conflicting miners' customs. Vested rights must be adjusted by agreement among owners; but it should be at once announced that the United States will hereafter regard the locator of a vein as entitled to claim, say, 200 feet on each side of the vein; that no other locations subsequently made within that distance will be recognized as patentable; that subsequent locations made within less than 200 feet of the boundary of the first location will be shorn of so much of their width on that side, being limited by the elder locations; that the patentee shall pay to the United States, say, $5 per acre for his land, and a fee of, say, $10 for each seperate vein discovered and worked within the tract, after the first vein, upon which the issuance of the patent is based. The right to follow the vein its dips, variations, and angles should remain unaltered, and all ores found within 30 feet of the vein in the hanging or foot wall should be considered as belonging to it. In a case where two veins cross in depth the elder location should keep its right to 30 feet in either wall; if the veins unite and become one the elder location would take the whole vein below the junction, but not the whole spur above, being restricted on that side to its right of 30 feet.

It is true that this system would not prevent all collision of interests. A and B might, for instance, locate side by side on parallel veins 400 feet apart, and each might subsequently discover a vein within his tract near the boundary line between them. In working these, they might find themselves close together and liable to interfere. But in such a case it would at least be only a question between A and B, not between them and a score of piratical locators, only intent on mischief; and disputes arising between owners in this way would be much easier to settle by compromise than the present class of suits, where one party has nothing to lose and everything to gain. Besides, no patent should be granted until the vein first located is sufficiently developed to show its course and width. Until that has been done the miner should be content to work under the free license granted by the United States; and when that has been done the chances of sebsequent discoveries of valuable and seperate veins within 200 feet are in most districts not very great. In fact, the majority of the "local locations" made under the present in the immediate neighborhood of developed veins are worthless, except for purposes of black-mail, robbery, and litigation; and if the privilege of working such subsidiary out-crops belonged only to the patantee of the vein in the centre of the tract they would never be worked.

THE CURRENCY.—One of the most important opinions delivered by the Supreme Court for a long time past, is that in the case of Hepburn *vs.* Griswold, which is given by telegraph in the following langunge:

Chief Justice Chase delivered an opinion in the Court sustaining the Court below, and holding that contracts made before the legal tender laws could not be discharged by United States notes. The opinion is very long, and discusses at great length the power of Congress; it holds that Congress has no right to make Government notes legal tenders for pre-existing private debts; it does not touch the question of contracts made since the law was passed; this opinion was concurred in by Justice Nelson, Justice Clifford, and Justice Field. Justice Miller delivered a minority opinion, concurred in by Justice Swayne and Justice Davis, holding this law to be constitutional, treating it principally as an incident to the war power.

Judge Wm. F. Turner.

The great majority of all classes of people in this county are tired of and disgusted with Hon. Wm. F. Turner, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this Territory, and would thank President Grant were he to remove him forthwith. Our people have lost what little confidence they may ever have had in his impartiality as a Judge, his honor and honesty as a man and a citizen, and have therefore petitioned the President to remove him. We have seen one of these petitions, containing nearly two hundred names of the best citizens of this precinct, in which Judge Turner resides, and has resided for a number of years past. On this petition are the names of lawyers, who have practiced in Judge Turner's Court. Federal and county officials, merchants, farmers, miners, mechanics and laborers. These names were obtained in a short space of time, and without much effort. The charges against Judge Turner are of the most glaring kind. He is accused of having shown partiality on the bench; of having, at various times neglected his duty by absenting himself from the Territory; of being in league with a certain Attorney here; of pettifogging on the bench; of intriguing for the removal and disgrace of military officers who would not favor him in certain ways; and of various other shortcomings, too numerous to mention. Time and space will not permit us to review his career as a Judge in this Territory, but, as the mouthpiece of the people thereof, it is due from us to say that we sympathize with them in their efforts to oust Judge Turner from a position which he has disgraced.

Upon learning that the people were after his official scalp, he hired a few persons to circulate a remonstrance to the *petition of the people*, and, in order to get names to affix to it, had, it is said, recourse to the meanest, lowest kind of deceit; *i. e.*, that of circulating two other petitions—one praying for the establishment of mail service upon the Prescott and Albuquerque route; the other, asking Government to allow settlers on the Fort Whipple Military reserve to be allowed to retain possession of their property. To these two latter petitions, it is alleged, many names were affixed, which were afterwards cut off and placed under the remonstrance. Armed with these names—some seventy in number—he started on the morning of the 19th inst., for Washington City.

DIED.—David Norris, an old Arizonian died in New Mexico, a short time ago.

PETER F. WASHBURNE, Governor of Vermont, died at Woodstock, in that State, on the 6th inst.

FIRE AT LOS ANGELES.—Another fire occurred at Los Angeles on the morning of the 9th inst. Loss about $20,000.

ALLEN TRIMBLE, ex-Governor of Ohio, died at Cincinnati February 3d.

New Advertisements.

PIONEER BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,
GRANITE STREET, PRESCOTT.

On hand and for sale, an excellent assortment of Ready Made BOOTS, etc., for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gentlemen.

Boots, shoes, etc., made to order. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices reasonable. JOHN LAUGHLIN.

W. O'NEILL

Takes this method of informing the people of Arizona that he is prepared to erect houses and furnaces of every description, having had considerable experience in the building of the same, in Mexico, Nevada and other mining countries. Persons requiring anything done in his line will please address him, by letter, at Prescott, A. T. feb26tf

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between John Miller and Theodore Kruse, has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent.

JOHN MILLER,
THEODORE KRUSE.

Dated, February 1, 1870. feb26tf

$18.00.....$18.00

You Can Buy
First Quality San Francisco Commercial Flour for Eighteen Dollars, Currency,
At D. HENDERSON & BRO'S.
Prescott, February 12, 1870.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of Wormser & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. F. H. Wunderlich has withdrawn, and the business will be continued by M. Wormser & A. Wertheimer, under the name and style of Wormser & Wertheimer, who assume all liabilities of the old firm and will collect all debts due the same.

M. WORMSER.
A. WERTHEIMER.

Prescott, Arizona, February 1, 1870. feb19

HERBERT BOWERS,
Post Trader, Fort Whipple, A. T.,
Has recently replenished his stock of
Groceries, Provisions, Can Fruits, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.,
And is Selling Very Cheap.
Fort Whipple, January 1, 1870.

MONTEZUMA SALOON.

This Saloon has been re-furnished and fixed up in the style. None but the best Liquors, Wines, Cigars etc., served to friends and customers. Calle and satisfy yourselves. C. A. LUKE, Proprietor.
Prescott, Arizona, Feb. 5, 1870.

Prescott Advertisements.

E. J. COOK,.....ED. F. BOWERS

COOK & BOWERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions,
Clothing, Dry Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails, Quicksilver,
Tobacco Cigars, etc.,
Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of
Merchandise, for Cash.
At reasonable rates, at the
ADOBE STORE,
Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets!
Prescott, Arizona. jan15

COOK & BOWERS
Are Selling
The Best California Flour
For $20 per cwt., in Currency, and
Arizona Flour
(Made at Bowers & Bro's Mill) for $18.00, Currency.

For Sale.

A splendid, new, Thorough-brace WAGON, of Kemble & Co's manufacture, suitable for four or two horses, with lead bars, rack and everything in complete order. Inquire of W. HARVEY BROWN,
D. A. C. Col. U. S. Army,
Camp Verde, A. T.
Jan15t3

I. O. O. F., ARIZONA LODGE, NO. 1.

Regular Meetings of this Lodge on Wednesday Evenings, at Masonic Hall. Members of the Order, in good standing, are invited to attend.

E. J. COOK, N. G.
J. T. ALSAP, R. S.

AZTLAN LODGE, No. 177, F. & A. M.

Regular Meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Sojourning brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

G. W. CURTIS, W. M.
E. W. WELLS, Secretary.

JACKSON & BRO'S
Bar & Billiard Saloon,
Next door to Campbell & Bultum's Brick Store,
Montezuma Street, Prescott.

Contains two of Phelan & Collender's best Billiard Tables, and is well supplied with choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

We have recently renovated, refurnished and fixed up our Saloon, so that it is now the neatest and coolest place of resort in Northern Arizona. JACKSON & BRO.
Prescott, February 6, 1869.

ORIENTAL BAKERY AND SALOON
Next door to the Miner Office.
FRESH BREAD, PIES AND CAKES,
Always on hand.
GOOD BOARD
Furnished by the week, day, or meal.
Oysters, Sardines, etc.,
Served in good style, at all hours.
DAN. HATZ, Proprietor.
Prescott, December 18, 1869.

ARIZONA BREWERY AND SALOON
Next Door to the Post Office.
Excellent Lager Beer,
(Of our own manufacture.)
Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Always on hand, and for sale.
Prescott, October 2, 1869. JACKSON & BRO.

Pioneer Meat Market.
Granite Street, Prescott.
Constantly on hand,
Beef, Pork, Mutton,
Pork Sausages, Potatoes, Onions, &c.
WM. N. KELLY, Proprietor.
Prescott, November 27, 1869.

TO THE FARMERS OF NORTHERN ARIZONA.

FORT WHIPPLE, ARIZONA,
January 30, 1870.

The interests of the public service will, I believe, be promoted, and also the interests of this section of the Territory advanced, without prejudice to the interests of other localities, if the Farmers, or Ranchmen, of Northern Arizona, and especially those of Yavapai County, will send me a written statement, each individual for himself, of the number of tons of Hay, and the number of tons of shelled Corn, or Barley, he has at present for sale, and the number of tons of each which he expects to be able to raise and sell from his next crop.

C. W. FOSTER,
Brevet-Colonel, and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.
Chief Quartermaster Sub Dist. Upper Arizona.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Two farms of 160 acres each, situated on the Rio Verde, with water privilege, houses, implements, etc.

Apply to JOS. MELVIN, Rio Verde, or WORMSER & CO., Prescott. feb26tf

DR. HUFELAND'S
CELEBRATED
Swiss Stomach Bitters.

The first and most healthful Tonic ever introduced into the United States, is still the leading article, and more of this sold than of all other so-called Tonics or Bitters.

For Sale to the Trade by TAMAGNI & BENDEL, Sole Agents, 409 and 411 Clay Street, San Francisco, California.

The Miner.

The Funeral Fleet.

[London *Punch* deserves credit for the following beautiful tribute to the lamented Peabody.]

War ships erp now have veiled their warlike state,
And old their bravery in mourning grey,
To bear across the sea a funeral freight—
Great admiral, or great captain passed away.

But now what admiral's, what captain's bier
Doth our majestic Monarch bear o'er sea,
That thus in ashen grey she shrouds her gear,
And half-mast flies her flag thus mourningly?

Wherefore this mortuary chapel fair
Above this coffin, with immortelles crowned,
Those stalwart sailors with bowed heads and bare,
In an unwonted death-watch ranged around?

Some mighty man of war this needs must be,
Thus by an English war-ship gravewards borne,
In a Columbian war-ship's company—
One whom two nations wreath their flags to mourn!

He was a warrior—thus proudly borne,
Thus proudly conveyed o'er sea to his grave;
But one whose battle-field no scroll adorns
Where fame writes the achievements of the brave.

He fought the silent fight with want and woe—
The fight whose right-hand knoweth not the deed
Their left-hand doeth, who no trumpet blow,
Assert no merit, and demand no meed.

A captain in the warfare under Christ,
Captain in chief—against suffering and sin,
Who in love's strength, unpleding, and unpriced,
Went forth, his victory over these to win!

On such a Warrior's body it seems well
That Old World's war-ship with New World's attend,
Augury of the time when love shall quell
Warfare to peace, and turn each foe to friend.

If you cannot bite never show your teeth.

The clergy cost the United States $12,000,000 per annum; the criminals, $40,000,000; the lawyers, $60,000,000.

They are doing the female suffrage business effectually in Wyoming Territory. Women can vote at 18. Men have to wait till 21.

Heflin, Radical member of Congress from Alabama, was found almost suffocated to death by gas in his room, at Washington. When brought to, he said when he tried to pinch the light out he found that some one had stolen the wick.

Good farm hands in Boyle county, Kentucky, are hired for the year at $150 and board.

The Opposition papers in Paris have four hundred and twenty thousand subscribers; those of the Government side only forty-three thousand.

Virginia has about 121,000 black voters.

Francois Guizot, the veteran French statesman and author, takes but one meal daily.

Louisville, Kentucky, claims a population of 150,000.

It is now an undoubted fact that the loathsome disease of ancient leprosy exists to a considerable extent among the Chinese in this city, and it is well known that one white man died with it recently, at the hospital. Is not this enough to startle the most philanthropic on the Chinese question?—*S. F. Golden City.*

A New York reporter says that 10,000 people go to bed drunk every night in that city.

Detroit has 2,633 vessels engaged in coasting trade, with a tonnage of 750,288 and 29,180 sailors.

Sixty-two thousand registered voters stayed away from the polls at the recent election in Ohio.

The Goddess of Liberty at the head of Sella Martin's new paper is pictured as a black woman.—*Boston Post.*

Jeff Davis has entered upon the duties of President of the Carolina Life Insurance company of Memphis, Tennessee. It is stated that he is utterly impoverished by the war. He has appointed as the general agent of the company, to reside at New Orleans, General Braxton Bragg.

St. Louis received nearly 12,000,000 bushels of wheat and manufactured over 1,000,000 barrels of flour during the last year.

A few miles from Nashville there is an old negress who is one hundred years old. She says, "De Lo'd done forgot to call me."

A paper mentions the case of a woman who is so large around the waist that her husband can't hug her all at once, but when he takes one hug he makes a chalk mark so as to know where to commence the next time going round.

A cotemporary says that a roasted onion, bound upon the pulse on the wrist, will stop the most inveterate toothache in a few minutes.

Remedy for Frozen Limbs.—An old Montana prospector tells us a sure cure for frozen limbs, and as we are now in the midst of winter, we have concluded to give it to the public. The remedy is very simple and is generally at hand in every miner's cabin. It consists in the simple application of flour to the frozen parts. The flour should be bound on the parts affected to the thickness of an inch or more, and at short intervals removed, and fresh lots applied until the frost shall all have been drawn out. Our informant assures us that his feet at one time were so badly frozen in the northern country as to have rendered amputation an absolute necessity but for this remedy.—*Inland Empire.*

What Reconstruction is Like.—The Louisville *Journal* says that the Radical idea of reconstruction is evidently borrowed from John Robinson's circus. Those who have witnessed the performance of 'the great American combination' (we mean John Robinson's) will remember how the clown knocks over the young gentleman in the gold lace, and then cries out 'poor fellow,' and sets him up again and goes to washing him clean, as he says, with a dirty broom. Then he dusts him off with a blacking brush. Then he polishes him off with a rake. Then he whirls him about and asks, 'now isn't he beautiful?' That's reconstruction over and over again. Congress takes a State and knocks it down. Then it sets it up. Then it scrubs it with negro suffrage. Then it polishes it with bayonets. Then it dusts it with martial law. Then, finally, if it goes Radical, it says, 'now, isn't it beautiful?'

Prescott Advertisements.

THE

LARGEST AND BEST

Assortment of Goods

Ever brought to Prescott, is now on hand at

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM'S

—Consisting of—

Groceries,	Provisions,
Wines,	Liquors,
Tobacco,	Cigars,
Clothing,	Dry-Goods,
Boots,	Shoes,
Hardware,	Tinware,
Glassware,	Crockery,
Mining Tools,	Farming Tools,
Paints,	Oils,
Glass,	Putty,
Stationery,	Cutlery,
Confectionery,	Perfumery,
Guns,	Pistols,
Ammunition,	Medicines,
Toys,	Fireworks,

&c., &c., &c.

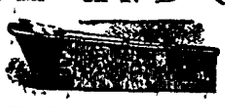
☞ We can fit and suit anybody and everybody, in anything and everything, at all times, at

REASONABLE PRICES.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.

Prescott, July 17, 1869.

WARM AND COLD



At OTTO'S New Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon,

Montezuma Street,.....Prescott, Arizona.

☞ Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., in the most approved manner!

THEODORE OTTO.

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California.
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp McDowell, Arizona,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one house south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Requires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. *We buy nothing from second hands;* thereby *saving* the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE. "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, ranchero and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City, November 20, 1867.

EHRENBERG.

J. GOLDWATER & BRO.,

Wholesale Dealers In

Dry-Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Grain, Groceries, Provisions, etc.,

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that they are now located at the new

TOWN OF "EHRENBERG,"

Where they are prepared to receive merchandise, for storage or transportation, free of charge.

Ehrenberg is situate on the east bank of the Colorado river, seven miles below La Paz, at the best and most convenient landing on the river, and is connected with the principal towns of the interior by good wagon roads.

The benefits to be derived by shipping goods *via* Ehrenburg are, *a saving of five dollars per ton,* and less handling of goods.

Freight to Wickenburg, four cents from the landing.

All merchandise consigned to us, either for storage or transportation, will be attended to with care and despatch.

For further particulars, inquire of

J. GOLDWATER & BRO.,
Commission and Forwarding Agents,
Ehrenburg, Arizona.

sep18'69tf

A. BARNETT,

.... DEALER IN ....

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, etc.

WICKENBURG, ARIZONA.

☞ Sells cheaper than any other merchant in Central Arizona. nov20'67.

That's a Fact.—What's a Fact?

THAT THE

NEW YORK CHEAP STORE

Is the Only Store in the Territory that Receives Goods Direct from New York.

By this arrangement, the proprietor saves the enormous tariff usually levied by San Francisco merchants, and is thereby enabled to sell goods cheaper than any other merchant in Arizona.

I have on hand,

Henry's Improved Rifles and Cartridges
Colt's Revolvers, Holsters and Belts,
Percussion Caps, Flasks, Pouches,

A Large Stock of

Boots, (including Rubber Boots,) Shoes, Hats, Socks, Cooking Stoves, Axes, Nails, etc., etc., together with a large stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Suitable for this Market.

☞ Call and see for yourselves.

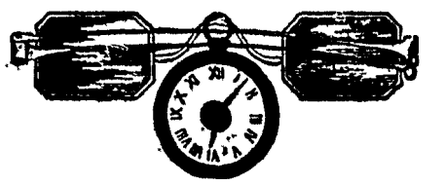
LEVI BASHFORD.

Prescott, March 20, 1899.

L. B. JEWELL & Co.,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

South side of Plaza, Prescott.



Have on hand, for sale, a fine assortment of

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

☞ Jewelry, of all kinds, made to order. Repairing done with care and promptness. au7

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Done in Good Style, At the Miner Office.
Orders solicited. Prices reasonable.

JOHN H. MARION, Proprietor.

Prescott, Arizona, April 10, 1869.

PACIFIC BREWERY,

MONTEZUMA STREET,

Next door to the Miner Office, Prescott.

GOOD LAGER BEER,

Liquors and Cigars,

Always on hand and for sale.

As we brew our own Beer, and take great pains to make it O K, lovers of the healthy, strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and trying our medicine

JOHN RAIBLE,
PHILIP SHEERER.

Prescott, October 5, 1867.

MAGNOLIA BREWERY

AND SALOON,

Wickenburg, Arizona Territory.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public and his old friends, that he is now manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand, a superior quality of

LAGER BEER,

For Wholesale and Retail, in Bottles or Kegs.

The Saloon is well supplied with excellent Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., and contains

Two Good Billiard Tables.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

m14'68 A. H. PEEPLES, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating in any manner whatever a certain **Voucher, in Duplicate,** issued by Captain N. D. A. Sawyer, M. S. K., U. S. Army, at Camp McDowell, A. T., April 30, 1869, in favor of Hinton, Hooper & Co., for $1,089 70 U. S. coin, or its equivalent in U. S. currency at date of payment, said voucher having been stolen while *en route* from Maricopa Wells to Arizona City, A. T.

New vouchers for the above specified amounts having been issued by order of the Quartermaster General, U. S. *Army, payment of the original* or stolen voucher has been stopped. The undersigned never having signed said voucher, any signature to the same purporting to be theirs will be a forgery.

HINTON, HOOPER & CO.,
By their successors,
HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City, A. T., January 1, 1870. nov15ml

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN SAW-MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of

All Kinds of Lumber,

For Building purposes, and for Mills and Mining.

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. O. NOYES,
GEO. CURTIS.

Prescott, August 7, 1869. sep17'67

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between Cal. Jackson, Zadok Jackson, Jesse Jackson and Sol. Jackson, is this day dissolved by mutual *consent. Jesse* and *Sol.* Jackson will continue the business, collect all debts due the late firm, and pay all outstanding bills against it.

ZADOK JACKSON,
CAL. JACKSON,
JESSE JACKSON.
SOL. JACKSON.

Dated, Prescott, February 19, 1870. 4t

☞ HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

☞ PURE COD LIVER OIL,
At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

☞ A full supply of all the Patent Medicines
At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

D. HENDERSON & BRO.

Keep on hand, for sale, at very low prices, for cash, a fine assortment of

Gents' Ready-Made Clothing,
Furnishing Goods,
Mission, Pioneer and Cassimere Shirts,
Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions,
Confectionery, Stationery, Tobacco, Cigars,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Buckskin and Kid Gloves, Cutlery, Clocks,
Henry, Spencer and Colt's Rifles, Colt's Pistols, Blasting and Sporting Powder,
Fixed Ammunition,
Caps, Fuse,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Fine Meerschaum Pipes,

Also, an excellent assortment of

DRY-GOODS.

D. HENDERSON & BRO.,
Wholesale and Retail Merchants,
Corner Granite and Gurley streets,

jan9'69 Prescott, Arizona

PIONEER DRUG STORE.

Prescott, **Arizona.**

On hand and for sale,

Hall's Balsam for the Lungs
Townsend's Sarsaparilla
Ayers' "
Bristol's "
Hall's "
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
" *Ague Cure,*
Osgood's India Cholagogue,
Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Perry Davis's Pain Killer,
Goodale's Catarrh Remedy,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers,
Dr. Devine's Pitch Lozenge,
Keating's Cough "
Jayne's Patent Medicines,

And, in fact, a full assortment of all the Patent Medicines usually found in drug stores.

Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Perfumery,

And a large supply of Dispensing Medicines.

N. B.—Physicians' prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. G. D. KENDALL.

☞ Dr. Kendall's office—In rear of Drug Store.

Prescott, April 24, 1868.

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz and Prescott.

.... DEALERS IN ....

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott.

nov2'67tf

WORMSER & WERTHEIMER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Farming and Mining Implements, etc.,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR OLD pioneer friends and the public generally to their new and splendid assortment of goods, recently purchased, by one of the firm, in San Francisco, and now on hand at their store in Prescott.

Give us a call and see for yourselves. We are *not* selling for ruinous prices; our motto is and has been, "Live and Let Live."

Merchants, farmers, miners and others, wishing to purchase goods, would do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

M. WORMSER,
A. WERTHEIMER.

Prescott, Arizona, February 1, 1870. my16'68

PIONEER LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD ANnounce to their friends and the public that they have re-opened the old, convenient and comfortable Pioneer Stable,

On Granite Street,

Next door to the Quartz Rock Saloon, and that they are prepared to feed and take care of animals entrusted to their care, in a proper manner.

☞ Good Saddle animals always on hand, for hire.

LOUIS WORTMAN.
WILLIAM BRECHT.

Prescott, January 9, 1869.

PLAZA FEED AND SALE STABLE.

Goodwin Street, Opposite Plaza.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

THE undersigned, having purchased the Stable of J. D. Monihon, would respectfully inform the public, that they intend keeping constantly on hand.

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the lowest rates, for *Cash,*

☞ Team, Saddle and Pack Animals always on han for sale or hire.

GIDEON BROOKE,
JACOB LYNN.

Prescott, October 24, 1868.

WRITING MATERIAL, of all kinds, For Sale at the Postoffice.

☞ Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.

Miscellaneous.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Feb. 10, 1870.

Arizona Miner:—When I cast a retrospective glance though the vista of departed years, the memory of dear old friends brings cold relief before my imagination. The trivial incidents of my life in Arizona in one chain of melancholy succession before me, and, alas! I cannot but feel the poignant sensation of regret when I reflect on the number of my old friends who have fallen by the ruthless, blood-stained hand of the demon Apaches. I cannot stay the flood of sorrow when I think of poor Ripley, of Harvey Twadell, and of Milladley, who have been so prematurely cast the bourne of mortality to sleep in the useless depths of eternity. Yes, sir, with whom I was connected by the tender and closest ties of intimacy during many years in Arizona are within the bosom of Abraham.

Your issue of the 22d ult., the obituary of the early pioneers of Arizona, caused my strong heart to beat more impulsive, to arouse the burning manhood of our soul, rend the air with curses upon those who sympathize with the infernal Indian, and the brainless, narrow-minded nincompoops who do it.

In leaving Arizona, I have frequently promised to write to you, to communicate through the columns of the Miner with such of my old friends as have escaped the arrow and bullet of the Indian, and, positively, I cannot advance a single line beyond this page, and that page crammed full with thoughts of the most sublime description. I only extend my hand and heart to all my friends down there, and earnestly hope

A USEFUL HOME BOOK.

CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED FOR

"OUR HOME PHYSICIAN,"

By Dr. George M. Beard, of New York. Copyrighted 1869.

It contains over 1,000 pages, treating plainly and fully upon the preservation of health, and the simplest successful treatment of all diseases, nursing the sick, etc. The Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal says, "It is the best book on *popular medicine* we know of." The Rochester (N. Y.) Express says: "Our Home Physician is decidedly the best work on health and disease that has ever been published in this country. It is full of sound, practical sense, that commends itself to every reader." "Our *Home Physician,*" by Dr Beard, contains *latest improvements* in domestic practice. It is the only complete Family Medical Book written since 1860, for proof notice date of copyright on page following title page. *Buy no other,* and you will not be deceived. Write for circular containing endorsements, etc.

Address **Western Publishing Agency,**
fo12'70 San Francisco, California.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The Peoples Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. feb19m3

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of ALONZO YOUNG, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the undersigned, Administrator of the above-named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same to the undersigned, at his residence in Prescott, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the first publication of this notice.

L. D. HOOPER,
Administrator.
By J. M. ROUNTREE, Attorney.

Prescott, December 18, 1869. 2m

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of ROBERT WINNING, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, Administrator of the above-named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to James M. Thomas, at his residence near Prescott, Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona.

JAMES M. THOMAS, Administrator.
By John Howard, Attorney.

Prescott, A. T., December 26, 1869.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID.

☞ Quick Cures and Moderate Charges.

DR. DOHERTY'S

Private Medical and Surgical Institute.

Sacramento Street, below Montgomery (opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office). Private entrance on Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound and scientific medical aid in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of Secrecy and all Sexual Disorders.

To Correspondents.

Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the States and Territories, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of DR. DOHERTY in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. DR. DOHERTY takes this opportunity of observing that all letters are opened and replied to only by himself, and the latter as promptly as possible.

If the case be full and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen and the general treatment of the case *itself* (including the remedies) will be forwarded without delay, and in such manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

Consultation, by letter, or otherwise, **free.**

Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay.

Address, W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.
San Francisco, Cal.

Spermatorrhœa.

DR. DOHERTY has just published an important pamphlet, embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotence or Virility, being a short Treatise on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Nervous or Physical Debility consequent upon this Affection, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent free by mail on receipt of Six Cents in postage stamps, to pay return postage.

Address, W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.
mr13-6m San Francisco, Cal.